# The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.


### A NIGHTINGALE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

They paused,—the cripple in the chair,
More bent with pain than age;
The mother with her lines of care;
The poet, well-buttoned page;

The noisy, red-cheeked nursery-maid,
With straggling train of three;
The Frenchman with his frogs and braid,—
All, curious, paused to see.

If possible, the small, dusk bird
That, from the almond bough,
Had poured the joyous strain they heard,
So suddenly, but now.

And one poor Poet stopped and thought
How many a lonely lay
That bird had sung ere chance had brought
If near the common way.

Where the crowd hears the note. And then,
How many must sing the song
To whom that hour of listening men
Could ne'er in life belong.

But "Art for Art," the Poet said,
"T is still the Nightingale,
That sings were no man's feet will tread,
And praise and audience fail.

—Good words.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

### A SUMMER IDYL.

Come, maiden, loose thy golden hair,
And rest thee in the drowsy air,
We'll leave the world to thought and care,
And dream awhile.

The noonday slumbers on the hill,
The busy sylvan pipes are still,
And languid popples breathe and fill
The air with calm.

Hushed is the bee-tree's living hum,
Hushed is the locust's droning thrum,
Hushed is the partridge's whirring drum—
All are at rest.

Enough of motion 'tis a sin
To moil and work and gather in;
The "lilies toil not, neither spin,"
But love and dream.

We'll pity the poor busy sun;
How many weary miles he's run,
Nor yet his daily task is done,
Poor restless orb!

We'll love the tranquil sailor's star,
That never changing shines afar,
Sweet orb, where pensive lovers are
Who rest and dream.

Oh! let us rest; I hear the sigh,
Of gentle woodland spirit nigh,
They chant the wild wood's lullaby,
Oh! let us rest.

G. H. AVERY.

### FRATERNITY.

Come together, men and brothers,
Come together for the right;
Come together in the dawning,—
Come together in the light;
As the rays of sunny gladness
Mingle o'er the mountains gray,
Mingle we in bonds fraternal,
Blending joyfully as they!

Come together—do not linger
By the fires of hatred old;
Love is better and more worthy,
Beautiful an hundred fold.
Grope no more amid the ashes
Bury deep the embers there;
For a purer light now flashes
Through the vivifying air.

Come together—be united!
Common friends for common good;
What is best for you, my brother,
Can on no one's rights intrude.
What is sorrowful and evil
For the humblest of mankind,
This is sorrow to all others!"
Saith the pure, enlightened mind.

Come together!—Earth and Heaven
Wait expectant of the time;
Freedom brightly o'er us
With a smile of hope sublime.
Angels linger at the portals
Of the bright and happy world,
Gazing down with joyful glances
Where free banners are unfurled!

### GOING TO THE WELL

Across the dewy green she stept,
In sweet freshness of the morn,
While yet the tears that night had wept,
Glistened on grass and hedge-row thorn.
No fairy maiden she, whose tread
The yielding clover did not stir;
No tiny floweret raised its head,
When she had passed, to look on her.

The bloom of Spring was on her cheek,
The light of morning in her eye;
Her lips half parted, as to speak,
And wreathed with maiden witchery.
With quick, elastic, dancing feet
She stept along the dewy grass;
'Twould wake the dullest pulse to meet
This pretty, blithesome, farmer's lass.

And many a rustic lad she met,
And greeted with a pleasant smile,
Though well she knew the arch coquette,
Who waited for her at the stile—
Who waited for her at the stile,
Down in the green, secluded dell,
And yet to each she gave a smile,
As she stept lightly toward the well.

Her rustic lovers, as she passed,
Stayed their own steps to look at her;
And at each sidelong glance she cast
Felt their young pulse beat quicklier.
'Twas pleasant fooling, each one knew,
For each one knew, (and sighed) full well
Who waited at the rendezvous
Down near the well-side in the dell.

### NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

There is no time like the old time
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed,
And the birds of spring-time sung
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed,
But oh, the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that open first!

This is no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids
On the splendors of the morn,
From the milk-white breast that warmed us,
From the clinging arm that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us,
That will look on us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend
That has shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise,
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine,
When the light of day has gone.

There are no times like the old times—
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
Keep green the deer old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—
May Heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like our old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

A BROOKLYN girl, who has been reading somebody's "statement," went into a dry goods store the other day and asked for a yard of "impure lace."

### THE DELIGHTS OF AN ITALIAN INN.

[Translated for THE POST from the French of Alexander Dumas by Miss E. L. S.]

An Italian auberge is a habitation, tolerable while Summer lasts, but in winter, in consequence of the total lack of provision against the cold, it is something of which one can hardly form the first idea. On arriving, nearly frozen, one descends from his conveyance; and asks for a room. The landlord scarcely rousing himself from his nap, signs to a servant to conduct you to one. You follow him in the full confidence that you are going to find shelter. Sad mistake; you enter an enormous garret with bare white-washed walls, whose aspect alone makes you shudder.

You look around your new dwelling and your glance is arrested by a little bit of fresco. This painting represents a half nude woman balanced gracefully upon the end of an arabesque.

At the mere sight of her, cold shivers run through you. You turn towards the bed; you perceive that it is covered with a sort of cotton blanket and a white dimity counterpane. You hunt everywhere for the fireplace, in vain. The architect has forgotten it—You must make the best of it.

In Italy they do not know what fire is: in Summer the sun warms them, in winter,—Vesuvius, but as it is night and as you are eighty leagues from Naples you hasten to close the windows. This operation finished, you perceive that the panes are broken. You close up one fagged rent with your pocket-handkerchief rolled up for a stopper and cover the other with a towel spread out like a sail.

You think yourself at last barricaded against the cold without, and then proceed to fasten your door whose lock is missing.

You push the chest-of-drawers against it and commence undressing.

No sooner have you taken off your coat than you feel a chilly current of air. It comes through the panels which have warped making cracks at top and bottom. Now you take down the muslin curtains from the windows and make rolls of them to fill the cracks. Then, when every thing is well stopped up you make a tour of the apartment with the burning candle—a last draft of air, unfelt before, extinguishes the light in your hands. You hunt for a bell. There is none. You stamp violently to bring somebody up stairs—the floor forms the top of the stable!

You remove the chest-of-drawers; you take down the curtains from their crevices; you open the door and call. Troubled wasted, for everybody is asleep, and in Italy when they sleep they do not waken easily and travelers must get what they want for themselves. Well, as you are after your bed of which you have the most need you grope about in the dark until you gain it. You jump in, perspiring with vexation and awake stiff with cold.

In summer it is different, all the inconvenences which we have described disappear to give place to one only: but one which alone equals all the others put together. It is mosquitoes.

You cannot but have heard this little animal spoken of which especially loves the sea-shore, lakes and ponds.

It is to our cousins of the north what the viper is to the common snake.

Unhappy instead of fleeing from man and hiding away in desert places like the reptile, he has a taste for civilization; society make him rejoice, light attracts him.

It is in vain you close up every place. He comes through every hole, crack and cranny. The surest way to escape him is to spend the evening in a different room from the one in which you expect to pass the night. Then the instant you are ready for bed, blow out the candle and rush into the other room.

Unfortunately the mosquito has the eyes of an owl, the nose of a hyena and a perseverance peculiar to himself.

He sees you in the darkness, he tracks you in your flight, if indeed to be more certain of securing you, he does not perch himself on your hair.

However you believe you have baffled him: you advance groping your way toward the bed, upset a stand filled with old porcelain dishes, for which to-morrow, you will be compelled to pay the price of new. You make a detour so as not to cut your feet on the broken bits of china: you reach the bed, raise, very cautiously, the bar which envelopes it, glide under the covers like a serpent, and then congratulate yourself that thanks to so many precautions, you have secured for yourself a tranquil night.

The error is very sweet, but of short duration.

At the end of say, five minutes you hear a gentle buzzing around your face. It would be as agreeable to hear the hoarse cry of a tiger or the roaring of a lion. You have shut up your enemy with you!

Prepare for a desperate duel. The trumpet that he sounds is that of battle to the death. Soon the noise ceases. It is a terrible moment, for your enemy is in position—where?—You know not. There is no parrying the thrust he is going to make at you. All at once you feel a sharp wound. You raise your hand quickly to strike—your adversary has been quicker than you, and this time his trumpet sounds the note of victory!

The infernal buzzing encircles your head in fastastic and irregular flights, in which you try vainly to seize him—a second time the sound stops.

Then your anguish begins again. You strike blindly at places where he is not until a fresh thrust indicates where he was, for at the instant you believe he is crushed like a scorpion on the wound the atrocious singing begins anew. This time it sounds like the diabolical laughter of a malicious imp. You answer it with a roar of rage. You prepare yourself to surprise him wherever he may descend. You extend both hands; spread out the fingers to their fullest extent. You turn your cheek to the aggressor, hoping to attract him to this fleshy surface which the palm of your hand so perfectly fits. The buzzing ceases. You hold your breath; you suppress the beating of your heart; you imagine you feel the sharp sting in a thousand different places.

Suddenly the pain transfixes your eyelid. You think now only of revenge, and give your eye a blow heavy enough to fell an ox. You see thirty-six stars. But that is nothing if the vampire is slain. For one minute you cherish the hope and thank Heaven for according to you, the victory. Alas! a moment later the satanic merriment recommences.

Then you break all bounds; your imagination gets heated; your brain whirls. You dash aside the covers; you take no further measure to resist the attack. You sit up in bed in the hope that your antagonist will commit some imprudence.

You beat your body with both hands as the laborer threshes the grain with a flail. Then, at last, after a struggle of three hours, feeling that your head is turning, that your mind wanders—that you are on the point of becoming idiotic—you succumb.

You fall back fainting, crushed with fatigue, your eyelids drooping with sleep and fall into a heavy slumber.

The enemy grants you a truce—because he is gorged. The insect gives grace to the lion! The lion may sleep!

The next morning you awake. It is broad day-light. The first object your eyes rest upon is that infamous mosquito fastened to your curtain, his body red and swollen with your life blood. You experience a sensation of triumphant joy; you approach him cautiously with your hand and crush him against the wall as Hamlet did Polonius.

He is so drunk he does not even seek refuge in flight.

At this juncture your servant comes in; he gazes at you with astonishment and asks "what is the matter with your eye?" He brings you a mirror. You glance in it but do not recognize yourself. It is not you but a monstrous being, something like Caliban, Vulcan, Quasimodo!

### POSTPONING PLEASURE.

No one can settle down in a European city or village, says Dr. Holland, and observe the laboring classes, without noticing a great difference between their aspirations, ambitions, and habits, and those of corresponding classes in this country. The European expects always to be a tenant, the American intends before he dies to own the house he lives in. If city prices forbid this, he goes to the suburbs for his home. The European knows that life and labor are cheap, and that he cannot hope to win by them the wealth which will realize for him the dream of future ease; the American finds his labor dear, and its rewards comparatively bountiful, so that his dream of wealth is a rational one. He, therefore, denies himself, works early and late, and bends his energies, and directs those of his family into profitable channels, all for the great good that beckons him on from the far off golden future.

The typical American never lives in the present. If he indulges in a recreation, it is purely for health's sake, and at long intervals, or in great emergencies. He does not taste money or pleasure, and does not approve of those who do so. He lives in a constant fever of hope and expectation, or grows sour with hope deferred or blank disappointment. Out of it all grows the worship of wealth and that demoralization which results in unscrupulousness concerning the methods of its acquirement. So America presents the anomaly of a laboring class with unprecedented prosperity and privileges, and unexampled discontent and discomfort.

There is surely something better than this. There is something better than a life-long sacrifice of content and enjoyment for a possible wealth, which however, may never be acquired, and which has not the power when won to yield its holder the boon which he expects to purchase. To withhold from the frugal wife the frugal gown which she desires, to deny her the journey which do so much to break up the monotony of her home-life, to rear children in mean ways, to shut away from the family life a thousand social pleasures, to relinquish all amusements that have cost attached to them, for wealth which may or may not come when the family life is broken up forever—surely this is neither sound nor wise economy. We would not have the American laborer, farmer and mechanic become improvident, but we would very much like to see them happier than they are, by resort to the daily social enjoyments which are always at their hand. Nature is strong in the young, and they will have society and play of some sort. It should remain strong in the old, and does remain strong in them until it is expelled by the absorbing and subordinating passion for gain.—[Home Journal.

### ENGLISH "BODIES."

A spicy writer in the Aldine, exhibing some of the differences between the vernacular of the Americans and the English, states that the waist of a dress is by the latter denominated a "body." "We were much startled," she says, "on receiving our first washing bills, to find that we were charged with 'low bodies' and 'loose bodies!' Not supposing that there were any such questionable shapes in our party, we found they were only high and low-necked underwaists." Again, she relates that a young American lady, on a visit to a country house, previously occupied by one of the family, but which had the uncanny reputation of being haunted. The young lady had subdued her nervousness sufficiently to fall into a slight slumber, when there came a gentle tap at the door, and a sepulchral voice whispered through the key-hole, "I want to come in and get my body."

MISS KELLOGG is not idle, if a correspondent may be believed, even in her vacation. She is engaged in translating the librettos of whole operas and making English versions of them.

### THE COLOR OF ANIMALS.

A contributor to the Chambers' Journal, discoursing on the color of animals, presents many interesting facts on a subject that is receiving the special attention alike of chemists, physicists and students of natural history. We condense from this paper as follows:

The rather antiquated idea that all the lesser members of the animal kingdom were created for the service or admiration of man, is repudiated for the one reason among many, that "fishes in the depths of the Indian Sea, where no human eye can see them, possess the most gorgeous tints." The careful observer who directs his attention to the subject, will be struck by the fact that while birds, fishes, and insects possess the metallic coloring, zoophytes, like the flowers to which they seem closely allied, are without reflecting shades. Pursuing our investigations further, it is noted that among animals, the part of the body turned towards the earth, that is, away from the light, is paler than that which is uppermost. Marked instances of this are found in the sole and turbot, each of which have the left side, which answers to the back, of a dark tint, while the other side is white. In the case of birds, however, this distinction is less marked, since they live in an atmosphere that is more completely luminous. The wings of many butterflies, for a like reason, are as beautifully feathered below as above. In further support of this theory, that the color is mainly due to the action of light, the neutral tints of the mollusca that live in closed shells are cited; also the pale color of the larvæ of insects found in ground or wood, and the whiteness of those curious little beetles inhabiting the inaccessible crevasses of snowy mountains, in whose depths they are hidden.

It is furthermore observed that, so far as concerns the color of animals, birds, and insects, those are the most brilliant which are exposed to the sun, those of the tropics being brighter hued than in the regions around the North Pole, and the diurnal species than the nocturnal. Marine animals seem to form an exception to this rule, and are of a richer shade where the light is more tempered. The most dazzling corals are those which hang under the natural cornices of the rocks and on the sides of submarine grottoes. Fishes that are found in shallow water are less brilliant in tint than those obtained at a greater depth. Those who bring up goldfish are careful to afford them protection against the direct rays of the sun, without which precaution they soon lose their beauty.

Passing from the facts to a brief discussion of the causes which result in the peculiarities of color and tint, we learn that while in certain cases the color is due to the molecular arrangement of the lining substance, this is not usually the case. Sometimes these colors arise from a phenomenon like that by which the soap bubble shows its prismatic hues; sometimes there is a special sigment which is united with the organic substance, as in the brilliant which is the pigment of the cochineal insect. The color left on the hands after holding a butterfly is another instance, and there are certain birds, such as the large white cuckatoo, which leave a white powder on the hands.

Of the chemical constitution of these various pigments, little seems known. It is more ordinarily found in the depths of the tissues reduced to fine particles. When these particles are scattered they scarcely influence the shade; but when near together, as in the case of the negro, they gave character to the surface exposed. Age takes it away from the hair, when it turns white, the coloring matter giving place to small air bubbles. There is another, and a large order of animals, including many birds and fishes, in which the sole cause of color is the play of light over the exposed surface. When the beautiful feathers of a humming bird are examined under the microscope, they appear to be simply made of a dark brown, opaque substance, not unlike those of the black duck, and to the arrangement of these dark plates the changes and brilliancy of their colors may be ascribed. The many-hued shades of fishes are due to the same cause.

### THE STAR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Twelve months after the Hopetown of Woodhouse gem was found, a black shepherd called Swartzboy came wandering toward Hopetown, with a glorious star of crystal in his hand. He offered it, as I am credibly informed, to several persons, at a price increasing with each refusal. The Hottentot, in fact, was sharp enough to learn the value of his prize by the hesitation of those to whom he offered it. By the time he reached Neikirk's farm—Neikirk, the father of diamond digging—it had come to the matter of £400. This man had proved himself no fool already. After looking at the stone he harnessed up and drove to Hopetown, bearing Hottentot and diamond in his cart. It was certainly the greatest day our little capital will ever see, that on which Neikirk came trotting in with Swartz-boy and the "Star of South Africa" on the box seat beside him. Within a very few moments of his arrival the bargain was struck. No need for a man who had once seen a diamond to hesitate in judging of that glorious gem. Swartzboy consented to take £200 in cash and £200 in goods, which were paid to him forthwith. Wild with joy, he sallied out into the byways, nor ceased to urge his mad career until not one farthing or one yard of cloth remained in his possession. All being spent, he lived awhile on the gobemouches of the place, then vanished and went under. Neikirk sold his purchase that same day for £12,000 cash. Therewith he bought a farm, on which he dwells unto this day, heedless of diamonds, diggers, and panics.

I will here finish the tale of our South African star. It was found to weigh eighty-three and one-half karats, and subsequently cut to a brilliant of forty-four and one-half. The water of it is perfect, but the shape is irregular; that is to say, it is heart-shaped, not a square stone. Messrs. Lillenfield, of Hopetown, who were the envied of all the neighbors there, having obtained such a prize for £12, speedily discovered that they had paid an outside price. It lay eighteen months upon their hands, subject to charges for insurance, etc. After that time it was sold to Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, of Bond street, for a trifle over cost price—not sufficient margin to recoup Messrs. Leillenfield their capital invested, leaving interest aside. Messrs. Hunt & Roskell had it cut, with the result above mentioned. They asked £30,000 for the brilliant, and long asked in vain. Finally, in the summer of last year, 1872, Earl Dudley and ward bought it with others, to be set in a new tiara for his countess. I can not tell you, therefore, the exact sum at which it was valued to him. —(Temple Bar.

### THE PROPAGANDA.

SEIZURE OF ITS ENDOWMENTS BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

[From an occasional correspondent of the N. Y. World.]

ROME, August 15.—The sacred "Congregation de Propaganda Fide" was founded by Pope Alexander VII. about the year 1660. It may be called the spiritual "foreign office" of the Holy See. Its President is a cardinal; its colonial secretaries are also cardinals, who work under him, each having his own special department. Their staffs consist of a large number of theologians, canonists, secretaries and clerks. The whole "missionary" work of the church—and the United States, England, Canada, South America and various other regions are "missions"—is under the care of the Propaganda. In the great majority of cases the Propaganda expends much more money than it receives from the contributions made to it; its own working expenses, as well as a large portion of the sums it sends out for the support of its missions, are derived from its endowments. This property the Italian Government has now seized and sold. It has placed the proceeds in its own coffers; and it makes the pretence of investing the money for the benefit of the owners of the property. That is, it inscribes it on the books as so much in rentes, and promises to pay the interest, less the taxes, to the Propaganda. This pretence deceives no one—the taxes will always be found to eat up the interest. The Propaganda must cease its operations unless the money taken from it is made up by the new gifts of the Catholics in every country. They will no doubt make these gifts—but they should understand why they are compelled to make them. It is because Italy, in violation of her promises has stolen what it agreed to let alone.

### A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

[Vichy Cor. of the American Paris Register.]

The following amusing story is the most recent gossip current: M. X——, the hotel-keeper, was recently informed of the intended arrival of the Marquis de C——, and by the same post came another letter to secure rooms for a famous rival of Cora Pearl. M. X——, being determined to receive only respectable people in his establishment, made up his mind to refuse the last-mentioned visitor, and to prepare for the first his best suite of rooms. A few days afterwards a post-chaise drove up to the door of the hotel, and from it alighted a small but coquettish lady, arrayed in a bright-colored costume, and with a Pierrot bonnet perched on the summit of a huge chignon. Judging of the lady by her dress, the hotel-keeper, without stopping to inquire the name of his visitor asserted that all his rooms were occupied, but softened his refusal by giving the address of the worst hotel of the town. He saw the post-chaise quit this door, with undisguised satisfaction and congratulations on his own cleverness. A few hours afterwards he was all bows and smiles before a haughty looking lady who took possession of the apartment he had so carefully prepared. But alas, the poor hotel keeper soon discovered that he had made a sad blunder. On the lady giving her name, he found to his horror, that he had dismissed the Marquise de C——, and received one of the most celebrated ladies of the Paris demi-monde; and, what is still worse, this person has made herself quite at home, and cannot be induced to leave the hotel. The story, of course, reached the ears of the Marquise de C——, who had heard it with half a smile and half a blush, but it will not, I am afraid, cure her perchant for gay dressing. I must, however, in fairness acknowledge that she has plenty of rivals in this respect among the *elegantes* of Vichy.

### ABOUT LACES.

The plan of an extensive exhibition of lace, in all the curious, beautiful, and costly varieties of that article, in the English international exposition of the present year, is certainly a unique one, and likely to prove an uncommonly attractive feature. The intention is to secure the largest possible display of the material manufactured before the year 1815, which would of course comprise some of the rarest and most wonderful, as well as almost priceless specimens of this fabric. There is, perhaps, no other product of art workmanship which retains so vividly the evidence of labor and skill expended on it. Mr. Ruskin says that in this lie the value and interest of the article, but the labor would indeed be worthless if it yielded no beautiful and permanent result. Some of the designs that characterize old lace certainly do not lack a beauty of their own. The solid decorative loveliness of "point d'Alencon," the delicate intricacies of design in "point de Brabant," and the tender, frail beauty of old Mechlin—though these are but a few of the more familiar examples in this line—are fit to rank as things of strong artistic worth in themselves, and capable of forming a collection of peculiar attractiveness.

### FARM NOTES.

DAIRY MAXIMS.

Prof L. B. Arnold writes as follow:

Milk will sour quicker if the cows are fed sour milk. This is not objectionable for butter making, but it is objectionable for cheese making.

Cream from a farrow cow's milk will not all come if churned with cream from new milch cows. The mixed cream will make more butter than the cream from new milch cows alone, but not as much as if the cream is churned separately.

If I were receiving milk from low swampy, grounds, or from pasture filled with weeds, or prairies, I would scald it. By heating to 150 degrees I would drive away the taint, but the scalding would also drive away the aroma of the timothy, clover, or June grass.

Cream can be raised by freezing, but this is not practiced in this country.

If milk is kept at a low temperature, the cream rises slowly.

The effect of a sudden change in milk or cream is to injure the keeping quality of butter.

Whey, as it comes from the factory, invariably has a bad effect when fed to cows. If fed while fresh and sweet, it is not objectionable.

Raising cream by freezing does not expel animal odor. Neither does it destroy germs in milk.

The cream which rises first makes a better quality of butter than that which rises last.

The more aroma in butter, the less time it will keep. So with cheese.

In the spring I would work all the cream into the cheese, to ripen it sooner and make it better, and work it off at spring prices. Later in the season I would skim more.

The cream from ordinary cows can nearly all be worked into cheese. It could not be done with milk from the Jerseys or other cows whose cream rises slowly.

To avoid greasy butter, churn with pressure instead of friction. The dash churn brings butter by pressure, and makes better butter than most other kind of churns. Butter should also be worked by pressure instead of friction. The ladle or worker should not be drawn across the butter, but pressed down upon it.

Milk while being scalded for taint should be stirred.

Results favor shallow setting instead of deep setting. The amount of cream seems larger sometimes from deep setting, but it is owing to the fact that in deep setting the large globules carry with them considerable milk. The amount of butter from deep setting will be less than shallow setting.

MESSING COWS.

I saw in one of your papers your advice to a man to mess a cow that held up her milk. I admit that will sometimes cause her to give down, but if it is not given every time it makes her worse. I bought our cow of a man—the only cow he had—who had messed her for four or five years, and I could not get a quart without doing the same though she would give fourteen quarts at a milking when messed. Now, if I understand what the mess is for rightly it is to get her attention turned from herself to the milker, for I think it requires a constant effort on her part to hold up her milk, and again I don't think a cow can walk and hold up her milk without a very great effort, for I find in the fall when cows begin to shrink their milk they hold it up more, and if the milker will start a cow, and let her walk a few steps, then sit down, the milk will flow free again, and sometimes I have started a cow seven or eight times and the milk would course free every time, and she would draw it up again. And that is one reason I say it is hard for a cow to walk and hold up her milk; and another reason is, when a cow is in heat I have seen her run, and the milk would fly every step she took—and you stop her and sit down, and you can't get a drop of milk. Again I have had them hold their milk, and start them off and walk by them with a hand on a teat, and it would fill the moment they start, and the milk comes free. —(Cor. Rural Home.

COLORING FOR BUTTER.

1. Dissolve one pound best potash and half pound sal soda in ten quarts by water stirring occasionally, and allowing it to stand until dissolved; then pour off all the water that you can, clear. 2. Dissolve one pound annatoine in eight quarts clear cold water; let it stand in a cool place one or two days until perfectly dissolved, stirring thoroughly, occasionally; it will ferment if too warm. 3. Mix the two liquids together, and let the compound stand until the annatoine is perfectly united with the alkali, and the liquid becomes clear, stirring occasionally. 4. Store in stone jugs for use, and keep in a dark place. 5. Just before churning shake the bottle and put into the cream a large tablespoonful for each gallon of cream, and stir in. This is excellent for genuine or artificial butter.—(Health at home.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

The best medicine that has been reported, is alum water made strong, and given for drink, mixed with their soft feed. Many of the medicines advertised for the cure of the disorder are entirely worthless.

### KINGLY FREE SPEECH.

A writer on Mme. Campan, nee Genet, relates the following: "She was a very lively, merry person, and one day Louis XV. surprised her dancing by herself, in front of a huge mirror. His Majesty stopped and waited until the young lady had finished her solitary waltz, and then said to her, as she courtesied, red with confusion, before him: "Mademoiselle, they tell me you are a very learned person. How many languages do you speak?' 'Six, your majesty,' answered Madamoiselle. 'Do you sing?' 'Yes, your Majesty. 'You dance, I know?' 'Yes, quoth Madamoiselle, still bobbing courtesies. 'You draw?' 'Yes, your Majesty.' 'God help your husband, whenever you get one', said the monarch, as he turned on his heel."

### VARIETIES.

A LATE marriage in London was between Mr. Pickle and Miss Onion. One more onion pickled.

ACCORDING to the Galveston News the climate of Texas is particularly adapted to the cultivation of almonds.

A MUSICAL critic out West says of a vocalist of local celebrity, "She has a magnificent voice for a fog whistle."

An exchange thinks there will be no postoffice clerks in Heaven unless the girls stop directing their letters "catti cornered."

ALICE PLACIDE the well-known actress, has just been united in marriage to Charles E. Emmett, the famous scout and frontiersman, better known as Dashing Charlie.

AN Indianapolis fireman claims the championship in melon eating. In five hours and three-quarters he ate seventeen and three-quarter mush melons and stranger still he lives to tell the tale.

A MR. WAKEMAN in Vermont started to borrow a hoe. That implement must be scarce in Vermont, for Mr. Wakeham has now been gone sixteen years, and his wife is growing anxious about him.

A WEALTHY English girl has just written and published a cook-book. She undertook the task in order to convince her lover, who is a poor man, that she is good for something besides fashion and show, and could help along in time of need.

WILL the marriage of the double woman, called the Two-Headed Nightingale, be a bigamy. This is the startling conundrum that the Mayor of Avignon, France, laid before the juris-consults of the court of Aix, and, as the marriage is to take place at Avignon, it is important for the mayor to know.

A DAILY paper has the following among its marine notices: "The schooner Albatross was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland on the 11th inst., the captain swimming ashore, and the female cook also, she being insured for $15,000, and heavily laden with iron."

THERE is scarcely a fashionable caprice that doesn't do good to some one. Thus the ornaments of white and black jet, which have become the vogue in Paris, have restored prosperity to the working classes in Venice, who were in a state of great distress before the revival of the taste for jet trimmings.

VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist, who had long been unable to make up his mind to leave Brussels, and whom the Belgian Government, in accordance with the director of the Conservatoire, made every effort to retain, seems to have at last decided upon taking up his residence in Paris definitively.

IN an obscure corner of Berkshire county, Me., there is situated a wonderful boiling lake whose waters are said to become agitated and overflow the banks. A rumbling noise accompanies the bubbling of the waters in their subterranean cavern. Various attempts have been made to sound different parts of the lake, but so far without success.

FRENCH ladies are, it seems, determined to rival their English and American sisters in quest of woman's rights. One of them, Mlle. Andreline Doumerque, has stormed the Montpelier Apothecaries' Hall, winning honorable admission after a searching examination, her diploma of reception into the faculty being marked "satisfactory."

A YOUNG lady in a note to the Woman's Journal says: "I have read with interest all you have to say on dress reform, and now wish to ask why we have not the independence to give up skirts at once? Warm, full trousers buttoned to a shirt waist, with a band below the knee, a full plaited skirt reaching to the knee, with handsome boots, would make a graceful costume which would be admired by all as soon as the eye became accustomed to it."

JOHN PAUL, in describing a Saratoga ball, says: "A lady attracted considerable attention by having her dress cut down in the back with liberality which astonished me, and delighted the backbiters on the piazza. 'Twas not Pompadour style, exactly, rather more on the barnd oor order of architecture, I should say; and nothing could be in better taste if a lady's back were a boulevard—but not, not.'

MR. STANTON, the Englishman who backed himself to ride from Brighton to London on his bycicle in eight hours and a half, won his wager, accomplishing the one hundred and six miles in two minutes under the time. The last part of the journey was performed under great difficulties; through an accident his left arm and shoulder was disabled, and for the last twenty-six miles he could only use his right hand.

THE building in Washington for the British Embassy, said to be the handsomest and costliest residence in the city, has been finished, and will be ready for the occupancy of Sir Edward Thornton on the 1st of October. Its cost has been about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the furnishing will cost half that sum. It has seventy rooms and covers about ten thousand square feet of ground. It is of pressed brick, laid in black mortar, and is trimmed with light gray sandstone.

AN exasperated writer in the New York Post says: "Bells were needed when time-pieces were few; but in these days very few depend upon the bell, and in a city they are simply a nuisance. Just try living directly under a heavy and not very melodious bell, and have it rung to your deafening, in the quiet of Sunday, and at other times, when your headaches and your nerves are unstrung. If a man's house is his castle, the question is, has any man or body of men a right to invade its quiet? We have known the sick and dying tortured almost beyond endurance by the boom of a heavy bell."

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874


TAKE the nominees of the Democracy and their platform and match them if you can.

THE Democrats expect to carry Tennessee by 40,000 majority in November, and to elect at least eight of the ten members of Congress.

THE official majority in Ohio against the Constitution was 147,284, about as great as the majority in this State in favor of ours.

ARE you registered? Don't trust to any one to attend to it for you, but go and see for yourself before the 3d of September, or you may lose your vote.

THE Radical conventions are fast forgetting who saved the Union. They don't endorse Grant any more, not even his extra grab at the treasury of twenty-five thousand a year.

THE Democratic platform is opposed to the Civil Rights bill and is in favor of white schools for white children. The Ring platform favors the former, and mixed schools Choose ye between them.

THE friends of the many excellent names presented and defeated in the Convention have nothing to be ashamed of. They must remember that but one could be nominated for each office, and that all could not be successful.

WILL not the organs oblige us by pointing out the blessings to be derived by turning our white schools into mixed ones? The Ring platform favors the measure, but the organs have very little to say. The colored population should see to it.

ALL our Democratic exchanges, so far received, speak in the highest terms of the ticket nominated. A better feeling among the journals and the masses of the party never existed. It argues well for the approaching battle.

WRITE it in letters of gold that the road to Republican victory lies in thorough organization.—Commercial.

Wouldn't greenbacks, Credit Mobilier stock, some of the George O. Evans steal, water bonds or extra salary grabs answer as well?

OHIO last year elected a Democratic Legislature, which saved to the people some $2,500,000 as compared with the previous year when the Republicans were in power. Let the people of Pennsylvania try the same experiment this year. Two and a half millions is a sum worth saving.

THE Dispatch as well as the Gazette takes issue with the Commercial, and thus speaks of the Democratic Convention: "Of the body which yesterday sat at Library Hall it may at least be said that it was eminently respectable of appearance and decorous of behavior."

AND now it is stated that Col. Forney is to be pushed for Senator Scott's seat in the United States Senate. When it is considered that Cameron and Forney have buried the hatchet and that the Press is now intensely Ring, it looks as if there is a good deal of truth in the statement.

THE Leader is entirely off its pins when it says that our candidate for Judge stated that he was "five hundred miles from home." He was not any nearer to Pittsburgh during the sessions of the Convention than Reading is to this city. There are more Woodwards than one, besides by rail Wilkesbarre is five hundred miles from Pittsburgh.

THE Democratic Convention of the Twelfth Ohio district adjourned on Saturday after two days' session and three hundred and twenty-five ballots, without making a nomination. There were seven candidates, and their friends stuck to them until the last. The Conventions in that district generally last three or four days, and it is not unusual for a thousand ballots to be taken. The nominee is certain to be elected.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Ring, affects to be much disgusted because Judge Woodward was nominated "over such men as Judge Ludlow and Judge Ross." It would have made similar remarks about any candidate the Democracy chose to nominate; its real object being to array friends of the defeated candidates against the successful ones. It is one of the Ring schemes, but will succeed in fooling no sensible voter.

THE Gazette exhibits decency and good sense in alluding to the members of the Democratic Convention. Yesterday it said: "We incline to accept the Convention as of more than ordinary merit, the delegates being men of generally good appearance, of positive preferences, and independent purpose." The dirty scribbler of the Commercial with his mean and malicious insinuations clearly demonstrates that he ought to have been born a pig.

### *DON'T LIKE IT.*

All the Ring organs have more or less to say in denunciation of the Democratic platform. This was to have been expected and still further convinces us of the excellence and truthfulness of the resolves. It was expected that all corrupt office holders and politicians, Ring organs and plunderers, would be mad as hornets at the facts presented in the platform, and therefore we are not disappointed. Of course they don't like it; it hurts them and therefore they howl.

[From The Daily Post of the 28th.]

### *THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.*

As we write this article, the closing labors of the Convention are being performed, and we can truly say that no similar body of men ever convened in Pennsylvania who did its duty better. Their proceedings were marked all through with dignity and propriety. Their discussions were decorous and earnest, and the rivalry of candidates and of their supporters was generous and forbearing. The town was not frightened from its propriety as has frequently been the case in cities where the lawless and licentious trained-bands of the Hartranft-Mackey-Errett Ring have assembled to record the edicts of the Cameron secret circle. The nights of the Convention's stay were not made hideous with the howls of disorderly rowdies, as was the case at Harrisburg on the recent assembling of the Radical State Convention.

Such a body as this Convention of ours cannot fail to impress the thoughtful Republican citizens of Pittsburgh with the sincere and sound purposes of the Democrats of Pennsylvania. Free passes and free entertainment at hotels were not furnished out of money plundered from the Treasury, as is the case with Conventions held under the control of the Cameron-Mackey Ring. The men who came hither to assist in the labors of this Convention, came at their own expense and of their own volition. They were not compelled to show themselves to any Ring-Master, so that their fealty might be kept clear, and their offices spared to them by the Ring managers. Ours was not a Convention of office-holders. It was eminently an assemblage of and from the people, whose appearance, character and deportment were alike creditable, consistent and exemplary.

From its presence, the Republicans who are not bound to swear in the words of Mackey, Cameron & Co., may learn how deep and pervading is the influence in the hearts of our people of the principles of the Democracy, and how cheerfully they sacrifice their time and labor and means to establish proper public measures—to break up the corrupt and plundering practices which have prevailed and still prevail—to reduce the oppressive burdens of taxation which are pressing the Commonwealth and its chief cities into the very dust—to restore the prostrated business of the people, and to check the universal tide of public corruption and political demoralization.

It is seldom that any nominating body has shown a list of aspirants for public office so unusually honest and capable. The candidates for the Supreme Judgeship embraced some of the purest, and best and most learned legal gentlemen of the State—men who looked upon that high office as one that was not to be sought, nor should it be declined. There was no unseemly intrigues resorted to to obtain the nomination by any of them; although under the provisions of the new Constitution, the nomination is equivalent to election. And it may be said that the material offered for the other State offices was equally unexceptionable. The Convention has therefore been able to present a most excellent ticket—but, indeed, it could not have done otherwise in choosing from the candidates named for its consideration. We can heartily support the nominees, and we will take early occasion to give special reasons why each should be elected.

The Radical Ring, which has become arrogant with unchecked sway, and absolutely drunk with power, will, as is their custom, pour forth their sneers and ribaldry without stint, on the Convention, its members and its honest, careful, and intelligent labors. Secure in their acknowledged skill in election frauds, they boast they will have an easy victory. Success has come to them in the most dishonorable ways for years, and they pretend to count upon it again. But unless the Republican voters are become the mere abject tools of the Ring, this cannot possibly be. We ask all decent Republicans to consider our platform, our candidates, and our declared intentions, and then to say whether they will let this golden opportunity to rebuke their tyrants and the oppressors of the whole people pass unrebuked. And let all liberal minded Republicans remember this, that if, as their ring newspapers say, this Convention of ours, and as many that have preceded it, have labored in vain, and have imagined impossible things, they must regard and respect them for their unflinching devotion to what they consider the true principles of government—to advance which they have labored for fifteen years under showers of obloquy and without reward. These things must challenge their respect, if they cannot win the support of Republican voters.

The resolutions of the Convention shall have our further and more particular attention, and we shall try to show that all honest and sensible voters can adopt it for their own.

For the present we shall conclude by returning our hearty thanks to the delegates for the manner in which they have performed their duties—and for the sacrifices they have made in financial expense and in personal comfort. We tender a hearty "good-bye" to our going guests.

### *NOTES CONCERNING OUR CANDIDATES.*

Hon. Warren Jay Woodward, the candidate for Supreme Judge is a native of Wayne county and is in his fiftieth year. Years ago he was one of the editors of the "Pennsylvanian" in Philadelphia; after relinquishing his position he read law with his uncle, ex-Chief Justice George W. Woodward at Wilkesbarre, practiced for fifteen years and was recognized the leading lawyer of Luzerne county. He was, at the request of the bar appointed President Judge of the Columbia and Montour district by Governor Pollock in 1856. Eight years ago he was elected by the people, Judge of the Berks district and now lives in Reading. A thorough lawyer, literary and scholarly gentleman, modest and conscientious, he will do honor to the position he will soon assume.

Hon. John Latta, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a native of the old Democratic county of Westmoreland and has served in several public positions in county and State and always with credit. From '65 to '68 he was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and in '72 a member of the House. He was also quite prominent for the Congressional nomination a few weeks ago. He is a great favorite with the miners and laboring men and will receive the support of many of that class who politically disagree with him. In the practice of his profession, the law, he has won distinction and success, and has the ability to fill the position for which he has been presented.

For Auditor General we present Justice F. Temple, Esq., of Greene county, a name well known and respected throughout the State. He is a successful lawyer; served as Prothonotary of his native county from '63 to '65, and if elected, of which we have no doubt, will enforce the laws and make the State Treasurer show up to the people where their money is deposited, which the present Auditor and candidate for re-election steadily refuses to do.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs the Democracy have nominated a gallant soldier, Gen. William McCandless, of Philadelphia, whose services and conduct during the late war are recorded in history, and which we will refer to more fully as the campaign progresses. He is in every way well qualified for the position which has been tendered him.

Such are the pure and unexceptional names, irreproachable public and private characters submitted to the people of Pennsylvania. They deserve to be elected, as we have no doubt they will be.

### *THE CRISIS APPROACHING.*

Our dispatches from New Orleans and Shreveport, this morning are pregnant with news as to the approaching struggle between the races in the South. Eight hundred armed negroes have laid siege to the town of Coushatta, in Red River Parish, Louisiana, and threaten to exterminate the whites. The negroes are receiving reinforcements from every quarter, and as they outnumber the the whites three to one in the Parish, there is a fair prospect of the whites being exterminated, unless assistance reaches them in time.

Already bodies of white men are moving from Shreveport and Meriden to their rescue, and our later dispatches may contain the details of a bloody encounter. So far as we are at present able to learn, no reason for the uprising is assigned other than the simple extermination of the whites. It is strongly suspected that the notorious Ward, who figured so prominently at the Colfax massacre is at the bottom of the affair. A large number of the Red River Parish negroes were witnesses in the recent trials at Colfax, and when they left, the State arms disappeared. There now no doubt that they carried them away, which accounts for the large number of negroes that are now armed at Coushatta, and ready to deal out death to the unfortunate whites.

Gov. Kellogg denies that there has been an uprising of negroes, but that a body of negroes have been sent to Coushatta to protect the officers and prevent their being forced to resign. But later accounts, by way of Shreveport, show this explanation of Kellogg to be false. It would almost seem that the crisis has arrived, at least in Louisiana.

### *THE VERDICT.*

If the Plymouth Committee thought they were going to take the people's breath away by their verdict in the Beecher case, they were very much mistaken. The intelligent portion of the community knew what their verdict was going to be before they met in their first session. It was Mr. Beecher's Committee, appointed by himself to establish his own innocence. What folly then to imagine that it would find him guilty of even the slightest impropriety.

From the report of the Committee it appears that Mr. Beecher was not on trial at all. The whole scope of the Committee's power seems to have been to find out whether Mr. Beecher ought to be put on trial, and they resolve "that the evidence laid before the Examining Committee, not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of this church, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, upon trial, but on the contrary establishes to the perfect satisfaction of this church, his entire innocence and absolute personal purity with respect to all charges now or heretofore made against him by Theodore Tilton." A Committee of this kind is a very handy thing for a man who is resting under a grave charge.

But it is quite a different question whether the Committee benefited more than it has injured Mr. Beecher in the estimation of the general public. Their verdict may suit Plymouth Church, but it will not suit the rest of the world. The medical gentleman who so beautifully explained away Mrs. Tilton's confession, are not likely to meet with their brethren of the scalpel. Nor will their interpretation of Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition, which to our mind were carefully worded confessions, satisfy the world. It may be that the testimony of Tilton and Moulton was unworthy of belief, but how could the Committee ignore it when it when it was not impeached?

Mr. Beecher stands no higher in the public estimation to-day than he did before this whitewashing report was given out. Had he been tried before a tribunal not of his own selection, with opposing counsel to cross-examine him and his witnesses, such a verdict would have carried with it convincing weight. But on the contrary, no opposing counsel was heard, and the evidence of adverse witnesses was taken no further than where it showed Mr. Beecher's guilt. When it reached that point it was thrown out. If the accused was always entitled to this rule no man could be convicted of any offense, it matters not how strong the proof of his guilt might be. All evidence tending to prove guilt being rejected, the jury would be bound to return a verdict of "not guilty."

It is to be hoped that the public press will be no longer burdened with this great abomination. Most all who have been mixed up in this scandal come out of it soiled, some of them wearing worse than the brand of Cain The public has been given a tolerably fair insight into the condition of society in the metropolis and in Brooklyn, its suburb. It reveals something that may well make us pause, and cast about us to discover whether this is not the gilded age, tinsel above, and something worse than miry clay beneath. Daniel, in his vision, saw a picture very like this.

The closing scenes on Friday night are quite suggestive. Moulton no doubt deserves what he received, but there were others there who deserve no better treatment. But the idea of Beecher's friends—after listening to the vindication of their beloved pastor", and "the peace of God, that passeth all understanding" being invoked upon them, to resolve themselves into a howling mob ready to wreak vengenance upon adverse witnesses was a fitting finale to a farce and an abomination.

### *HON. W. A. WALLACE.*

The harmony and order of the Democratic State Convention was largely due to the ability and fairness of the presiding officer. His long experience and unquestioned integrity, gave him, as he deserved, the entire confidence of the Convention. He has conquered his present proud position in the politics of the Keystone State, by his merits and not by combinations or corrupt bargaining, and stands to-day, among the foremost representatives of the young Democracy of the State.

A SPECIAL from Washington informs us that communications still continue to pour in upon the Attorney General, detailing outrages in different parts of the South. The latest reports come from Georgia and South Carolina, and even in the latter State, its vast colored population have been so overawed by the whites, that the complaints are numerous. Attorney General Williams expressed the opinion that these outrages are revived, in order to intimidate colored men from going to the polls in the coming election. The dispatch further states that Attorney-General Williams is very anxious to have the United States army interfere, but that President Grant so far refuses to take up with the idea. We do not believe that there is any truth in what Mr. Williams asserts. It is merely a scheme of his party leaders to send the army into the Southern States to keep them from being carried by the Democracy. There are no doubt minor disturbances in all parts of the South, as there are in the North quite frequently, but nothing to call for Federal intervention. Such intervention simply means to control the Southern elections in the interest of the Radical party.

THE Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney being in Europe, has not only fallen back into the foul embraces of the Ring, but devotes the most of its time to lying and the lowest of blackguardism; hence, it does not surprise us to hear it speak of the late Democratic Convention in this city as "The Feast of the Vultures," and then go on and state that it quarreled and fought for two days over the nomination of a Supreme Judge, and that the delegates "waited to be purchased" and that its actions disgusted "the people with their vulture-like greed," etc. To denominate each and every one of the Press' assertions as the foulest and most malignant of falsehoods would hardly do justice to the case. There was no quarreling nor fighting nor purchasing nor waiting to be purchased. The members of the Convention were men of the highest honor and respectability, and won the respect and praise of every paper in the city, for their decorum and diginity, except the Mackey-Errett organ, which like the Press has discarded truth and decency from its columns. It is in conventions of the Press' school of Addition, Division and Silence, where delegates go upon the shambles and cry out to be bought, acting as their own beadles.

A PORTION of the Republican Press, either restive under Ring tyranny, or affecting a threatening attitude, for the purpose of being paid to keep the peace, are always liberal in advice to the Democracy prior to nominating Conventions, to put forward a good ticket and a sound platform, and they will be almost certain to receive their support. This is merely a notice to those who dispense the greenbacks to come up to the Captain's office and settle, as we invariably discover after nominations have been made, however unexceptionable they may be, or however sound and self-evident the declaration of principles are, they always fail to meet the views of these pretended friends, who relapse into the arms of the Ring and advocate its wishes without a murmur.

THE Charleston News and Courier, in reply to a correspondent who wrote that there is an undercurrent of effort on the part of the South Carolina Conservatives o secure the renomination of Moses, says: 'There is not a shadow of truth in this invention of the Radical enemy. The Conservatives oppose, with equal energy and determination, Moses, Chamberlain, Scott, Parker, and every other State officer who is mixed up with the frauds and extravagance of the past six years."

### *COMPLIMENTARY.*

[From the Evening Chronicle.]

Hon. William A. Wallace receives much praise for the admirable manner in which he presides over the Democratic State Convention at Library Hall. He is seldom at a loss to call a delegate by name when one rises to speak, and his knowledge of parliamentary rules and precedent is of the most extensive character.

### *MORE COMPLIMENTS.*

[From the Evening Telegraph.]

It is simple justice to state that the Democratic State Convention has brought to Pittsburgh a very creditable representation of that party, and that thus far the proceedings have been conducted with a dignity and apparent sense of responsibility gratifying to witness in any party or assemblage. A great deal of this is due to the signal ability and promptness with which Mr. Wallace discharges his duties as presiding officer.

Judge Woodward is spoken of highly on the score of ability and integrity of character, and as he is certain to be a member of the highest court in the State for twenty-one years, should he live so long, it is gratifying to know that he will grace the position. He is a nephew of ex-Chief Justice Woodward.

### *THE HARMONIOUS AND ORDERLY CONVENTION.*

To further demonstrate that the Mackey-Errett Ring organ concocted a wicked and malicious falsehood we reproduce the following from yesterday's Chronicle:

AN ORDERLY CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, which closed its session at Library Hall yesterday, was marked by an orderly spirit which must have created a favorable impression in the minds of all spectators as to the character of the delegates. From the beginning to the end the proceedings manifested a spirit of dignity and desire to transact business, which it would be well for all future conventions of either party to emulate. One cause which might readily be assigned for this excellent order is the fact that the various committees were large and so constructed as to represent the voice of the Convention, so that when any question was disposed of by a committee, it was sure of ready adoption by the main body. By this means the Convention was enabled to devote its attention almost exclusively to the business of balloting, and it is seldom that voting for candidates in any assembly is conducted in so orderly a manner. There was a great deal of enthusiasm and feeling among the friends of the various candidates, as evinced by the number of ballots cast, but it was carefully controlled by common sense, and good order reigned in all cases until the result was announced when of course the time for cheering came. The majority of the delegates were in a happy mood all the time, and were profuse in their expressions of appreciation of the hospitality of their Pittsburgh friends. The happy speech of Mr. Boyd upon this subject evidently expressed the views of the Convention, as it was heartily applauded by the delegates. Those who entertained fears that the Assembly might be disorderly were happily disappointed. The excellent order preserved by the Convention was in no small degree due to the manner in which its deliberations were presided over by Mr. Wallace, whose knowledge of parliamentary rules and the character of the delegates must have been impressed upon the minds of all who attended the Convention.

### *GOV. ALLEN'S SPEECH.*

During the session of the Ohio Democratic Convention, Gov. Allen was introduced and said:

MY FRIENDS: I am here to-day simply and solely to make my respects to this great assemblage by my personal presence. A speech from me would be out of order, because you are not now assembled for the purpose of hearing political discussions, save from those who constitute this great assemblage. You represent the sovereignty, universal and complete, of the Democracy of the State. I, standing before you as I do now, represent no more than the servant of the Democracy, called less than a year ago to perform certain specific duties. I am here rather to be instructed than to instruct you. [Applause.] The instincts of the Democratic party always point in the same direction, and when unobstructed by unnatural and illegitimate objects, always tend to the point of liberty, truth, justice and honor to all men. [Applause.] When, therefore, I say as I now say, that I stand before you not to instruct but to receive your instructions, I only express the universal sentiment of the party and the all-pervading principle which underlies its existence, that the people are all, the agent is nothing, only so far as he faithfully and honestly fulfills the will of the people. [Applause.] I thank you, my friends, for the honor you have done me by your invitation to appear before you. I thank you for the loud expression of your approbation of my presence, because it is the only reward which a lofty mind ever sought by public employment, the reward of the will of my people who appointed me to special duties. [Applause.] I said on a former occasion, not long ago, that in the olden time I had tried to serve my country for sixteen years, including extra sessions, in its Legislative Department. I said also that I left the public service with hands as clean of the public money as I entered. [Loud and long continued cheers.] I said also I would rather, when I retire from the busy scenes of this planet, be conscious that there was written upon my humble tombstone, "Here lies an honest man," than that I had a million of stolen treasure to bestow upon my children. [Applause.] These are the sentiments upon which I have ever acted. They are sentiments upon which I shall ever act if called upon to serve more than the present year out.

A Voice—And you will. [Cheers.]

A Voice—You shall be the next President.

# THE VERDICT.

## Report of the Investigating Committee.

## BEECHER DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Following is the report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, read at the Church meeting to-night:

*To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:*

DEAR BRETHREN—The pastor of Plymouth Church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, addressed to us a letter on June 27, 1874, of which the following is a copy:

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

GENTLEMEN—In the present state of public feeling, I owe it to my friends and to the Church and the society over which I am pastor to have some proper investigation made of rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting my conduct as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton. I have thought that both the Church and the society should be represented and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve on the inquiry and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this as if it had been separately and personally sent to him, namely; from the church: Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland; from the society: Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, and S. V. White. I desire you, when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidences, to communicate to the Examining Committee or to the Church, such action as then may seem to you right and wise.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The committee named having signified their willingness to serve in the grave matters so referred to them, Mr. Beecher sent the following letter to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

LETTER TO THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE

July 6, 1874.

*Dear Brethren:* I enclose to you a letter in which I have requested three gentlemen from the church and three from the society of Plymouth Church, gentlemen of unimpeachable repute and who have not been involved in any of the trials through which we have passed during the year, to make a thorough and impartial examination of all charges or insinuations against my good name, and to report the same to you, and I now respectfully request that you will give this Committee the authority to act in your behalf. Also, it seemed wise to me that the request should proceed from me and without your foregoing knowledge, and that you should give to it authority to act in your behalf in so far as a thorough investigation of the facts should be concerned.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Thereupon, the Examining Committee duly authorized the Committee named in the letter of June 27th to act in their behalf. Also, second, your Committee cannot here refrain from referring to the inexpressible regret which they, in common with all good men feel that uncontrollable circumstances have made it necessary to discuss in a most public manner the unhappy scandal which is the subject of the present inquiry. But, accepting the situation as we found it, when we entered upon the high and solemn trust thus imposed, we have been profoundly impressed from the beginning with the grave importance of the work before us. For a time, vague and indefinite rumors were in circulation touching in a vital manner the Christian integrity of our beloved pastor. But nothing had appeared from a known responsible source in a tangible form until the letter of Theo. Tilton to the Rev Dr. Bacon which was published on the 25th day of June, 1874. It was the appearance of this letter that moved Mr. Beecher two days afterwards to request immediate investigation. It will be seen by the terms of such request that some proper investigation is asked for by him—of rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting his conduct as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton. We were invited to make an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, and to advise such action as may seem right and wise.

NAMES OF WITNESSES CALLED.

Third—In conducting this investigation, we have faithfully endeavored to make it thorough and impartial, and to obtain such facts as are relevant to the inquiry from all attainable sources of evidence. For this purpose, we have summoned or requested the attendance of the following named persons to testify before the Committee: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Samuel Wilkeson, John R. Howard, Theodore Tilton, Samuel E. Belcher, Mrs. N. B. Morse, Oliver Johnson, Rev. R. S Storrs, D. D., Dwight Johnson, Isaac N. Bailey, Mrs. Putnam, John W. Mason, Rev. W. W. Patton, Mary C. Ames, Richard P. Buck, Francis B. Carpenter, Albert F. Norton, Thos. M. Vaill, E. M. Holmes, Hon. N. B. Morse, Mrs. Mary B. Bradshaw, Joseph Richards, Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, Francis W. Stiles, M. D., Charles Corez, M. D., Dr. Menton, Miss Oakley, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ovington, Mrs. Wallace, Rev. S. B. Halliday, Thomas G. Shearman, Benj. F. Tracey, Francis D. Moulton, Franklin Woodruff, John W. Harmon, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Most of the persons named have attended as requested before the Committee. One notable exception is Francis B. Carpenter. Mr. Francis D. Moulton promised to testify fully but has failed to do so. He has submitted three short statements in writing to the Committee, consisting chiefly of the reasons why he declined to testify and of promises to testify at the call of the Committee. The Committee have called him three times with the results stated.

In addition to the evidence of the persons named, we have examined a considerable number of letters and other documentary evidence which in some way, were supposed to relate to the subject matter of the inquiry. We have held in the prosecution of our investigations twenty-eight sessions.

Fourth. Mr. Tilton, in his letter to Dr. Bacon, published on the 25th of June, 1874, states that the knowledge came to him in 1870, that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against him which he forebore to name or characterize, and in the same letter introduced what he alleges to be an extract from a letter signed by Mr. Beecher, and dated January first, 1874. This alleged letter, the whole of which appeared in Mr. Tilton's subsequent statement before the Committee, has come to be known as

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

When this Committee commenced its labors, there was therefore no allegation before them except such vague allusion to an offense of some sort allegeed to have been committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. Tilton and for which, according to the same authority he had apologized. It will thus be seen that the question before the Committee then was, what, if any offense, had Mr. Beecher committed against Mr. Tilton.

Fifth—At an early period of the investigation, Mr. Tilton was called before the Committee and made an extended written statement and in a sense specific charges, which showed that the offense referred to in the Bacon letter so called was as Mr. Tilton now alleges adultery with his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. By this statement so made by Mr. Tilton, the field of inquiry was somewhat enlarged by the alleged facts, letters and circumstances therein set forth.

CHARACTER OF THE CHARGE.

It is proper in this connection to state that the offense as alleged by Tilton during some four years and until recently to numerous persons, in writing and otherwise, was an improper suggestion or solicitation by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, but as time passed and purposes matured, this charge passed and matured into another form and substance. The offense committed by Mr. Beecher, as now alleged by Mr. Tilton, is stated substantially in the third and fourth sub-division of his statement before the Committee. The charge in effect is that Mr. Beecher, at his residence on the evening of October 10, 1868, or thereabouts, committed adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton; that this act was followed by a similar act of criminality between the same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence, on the subsequent Saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the autumn of 1868 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which her paster would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment. The remainder of Mr. Tilton's extended statement is made up of citations of the alleged fact and the circumstances which he seems to consider relevant and important as evidence sustaining his charges.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TROUBLES.

As above stated the Committee have given the evidence their most careful consideration, and find therefrom that in 1861 Mr. Beecher became editor and Mr. Tilton assistant editor of the Independent, and that, during this relation, they became warm and intimate friends. On or about 1863, Mr. Tilton began to urge Mr. Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) house, and he became more intimately acquained with Mr. Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study as it was more convenient to write there than at the office of the Independent. Mr. Beecher visited his house, and a friendly relation sprang up between the wife and the family of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which continued down to December 1870. That the friendly relations existing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were always well known and understood, and met with Mr. Tilton's cordial approbation. Some years before any open trouble appeared between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, his (Tilton's) doctrines as set forth in the Independent of which he had become editor, aroused a storm of indignation and opposition in the West, where this paper was widely circulated. After much discussion, this led to the starting of the Advance newspaper in Chicago to supersede the Independent. Mr. Tilton, while editor of the Independent, a leading religious newspaper, had come to deny the inspiration of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ. His social views about this time also underwent a material change in the direction of free love, and this marked change in the religious and social views of Mr. Tilton was a source of great grief and sorrow to Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton seemed to be a very religious woman, amounting almost to enthusiasm, and when this change occurred in her husband, she naturally sought her pastor for counsel and sympathy. She set forth in strong terms the suffering her husband's course was causing her. It now appears that during these years, Mrs. Tilton became strongly attached to Mr. Beecher, and in July, 1870, confessed to her husband an overshadowing affection for her pastor.

THE SEPARATION OF MR. & MRS. TILTON.

On or about the 10th of December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton separated from her husband, going with her children to her mother's house. She sent for Mr. Beecher, and on his visiting her, she made to him a statement of her sufferings and abuse which she had received at the hands of her husband which

GREATLY SHOCKED MR. BEECHER.

He asked and received permission to send to Mrs. Tilton his wife, whose judgment in such matters he considered better than his own. Subsequently, he agreed, in advising with his wife, that it was desirable that Mrs. Tilton should separate from her husband.

HER RETURN HOME.

Tilton, however, subsequently forced his wife to return to his house by sending for and obtaining possession of the youngest child who was sick with the croup during Mrs. Tilton's temporary absence from her mother's house. She suffered a miscarriage the next day after her return on the 24th, which resulted in a serious illness, continuing until after the first of January; her physician being in daily attendance on her from the 24th to the 30th of December inclusive.

TILTON DISCHARGED AS EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.

Early in December, this year, owing to the marked changes in Mr. Tilton's religious and social views, Mr. Bowen felt constrained to give him notice that his services as editor of the Independent would terminate at a day named in the notice. Subsequently to this notice, and on or about the 20th of December, Mr. Bowen had entered into a contract with Mr. Tilton by which he was to be editor of the Brooklyn Daily Union and chief contributor of the Independent for five years, but within a few days after the making of this contract, Mr. Bowen received such information of Tilton's immorality as alarmed him, and led to an interview between himself, Tilton and Oliver Johnson, at the house of Bowen on the 26th day of December, 1870. At this interview Mr. Tilton sought to retain his place and Bowen's confidence by offering to join Bowen in an attack upon Mr. Beecher. This interview resulted in an insolent letter which Mr. Tilton wrote and signed on the 27th of December, demanding that Mr. Beecher leave Plymouth pulpit and Brooklyn. That evening, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, delivered this letter to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher, on reading it, expressed his astonishment at the receipt of such a letter and denounced its author. Mr. Bowen then derided the letter and gave him some account of the reasons why he had reduced Tilton from the editorship of the Independent to the subordinate position of contributor, saying that Mr. Tilton's religious and social views were ruining the paper, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him as editor of the Brooklyn Union or chief contributor to the Independent.

They conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing Mr. Beecher's opinion which was freely given. Mr. Beecher said he did not see how Mr. Bowen could retain his relations with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher spoke strongly of a threatening letter and revelation he had just had concerning Tilton's domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen read

TILTON'S THREATENING LETTER

and said that if trouble came he would stand by Mr. Beecher. It seems that Mr. Bowen communicated to Mr. Tilton on the following day the conversation he had with Mr. Beecher and his intention to stand by him. Mr. Beecher, though he had no doubt that Tilton would have lost his place, saw that his influence was decisive and anticipated Tilton's overthrow. It now appears that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned the advice Mr. Beecher gave Mr. Bowen and which was likely to bring him face to face with the loss of place and position, extorted from his wife, then lying ill of miscarriage, a document implicating Mr. Beecher—A document evincing her love for her pastor, and accusing him of having made an improper solicitation. On the following day, he sent Moulton to Beecher requesting an interview with Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house that evening. Mr. Beecher accordingly met Tilton at Moulton's house. Tilton received him with a memorandum in his hand and proceeded to charge Mr. Beecher with being unfriendly to him, with seeking his downfall, spreading injurious rumors about him, undermining him and advising Bowen to dismiss him; injuring him in his family relations, joining his (Tilton's)

mother-in-law in producing discord in his house by advising a separation, alienating his wife's affection from him, with gaining her love more than any living being, with corrupting her moral virtue, with teaching her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical, and ending by charging that he made wicked proposals to her. Tilton then produced a written paper purporting to be a memorandum of the confession made in July previous to him by his wife of her love for Mr. Beecher, and that he had made proposals to her of an impure nature. Mr. Tilton, in the twenty-second sub-division of his statement before the Committee referring in time to December, 1870, states his grievances and the cause of complaint of Mr. Beecher touching Tilton's business relations with Mr. Bowen with these words: "That he (Beecher) then participated in a conspiracy to degrade Theodore Tilton before the public by the loss of place, business and repute.

CAUSE OF TILTON'S CHARGES.

It is clear that on the 29th day of December when the so called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him loss of place, business and repute. Mr. Beecher says this charge of improper proposals fell upon him like a thunderbolt. Could it be possible that Mrs. Tilton, whom he had regarded as a type of so much moral goodness, should have made such

FALSE AND ATROCIOUS STATEMENTS.

Tilton requested Mr. Beecher to repair to his house where Elizabeth was waiting for him, and learn from her lips the truth of the stories in so far as they concerned her. The interview was had and resulted in

A WRITTEN RETRACTION

of the charges of Mrs. Tilton who seemed in great distress. In a sort of postscript to the retraction, she denied explicitly that Mr. Beecher had ever offered any improper solicitations to her, that being the only charge made by Tilton or referred to in the statement about the confession in July. On the evening, Moulton called at Mr. Beecher's house and went up into his bedroom. He said that he and Tilton had learned that Mrs. Tilton had given the retraction. He expostulated and said the act was unfriendly and would not mend matters and that Mr. Tilton had already recanted the retraction; that Tilton had already destroyed his wife's first paper of confession. Moulton claimed that Mr. Beecher acted unfairly; that all difficulties could be settled without such papers, and that Mr. Beecher ought to give it up. Moulton was under great apparent excitement. He made no verbal threats, but

DISPLAYED A PISTOL

and laid it on a bureau near which he stood. The paper was given to him, and after a few moments' talk he left. It is

AN AMAZING PITY

that, at this juncture Moulton was not handed over to the police. It would have saved much that followed which is deeply deplored. Mr. Beecher's distress at the situation was boundless. He saw the peril of being even falsely accused. He blamed himself for much that had occurred. He could not tell how much of the impending trouble could be attributed to Mrs. Tilton's undue affection for him, which it was his duty to have repressed. My earnest desire he says, is to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily flow from it and which have now resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years in this matter.

MOULTON PAYS ANOTHER VISIT.

While in a morbid condition of mind, produced by these distressing difficulties, Moulton again called on him. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He professed, however, to believe that Mr. Beecher had been seeking Tilton's downfall; had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and by his advice had come near destroying Tilton's family. Mr. Beecher expressed many and strong regrets at the misfortune of that family. Moulton caught up some of these expressions, and wrote them down, saying, that if Tilton could see them, there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. This paper, which is dated January 1st, 1871, was entrusted by Mr. Beecher to Moulton's keeping without reading it, nor was it read to him.

"CHARACTER OF THE APOLOGY.

This paper, sometimes called the apology and sometimes the confession, is in no proper sense Mr. Beecher's production, or a correct report of what he said. No man will believe, for instance, that Beecher said "I humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God." Mr. Beecher states it was not said, nor the semblance of it. Pausing here, a very important question arises in this connection, to what does the apology refer? It declares Mrs. Tilton guiltless, and yet Tilton says it refers to adultery which Mr. Beecher denies. Without now considering the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled where there is a conflict between them, we believe and propose to show from the evidence that the original charge was improper advances, and that as time passed on and

THE CONSPIRACY DEEPENED

it was enlarged into adultery. The importance of this is apparent, because, if the charge has been so changed, then both

TILTON AND MOULTON ARE CONSPIRATORS.

and convicted of a vile fraud which necessarily ends their influence in this controversy. What is the proof that the charge in the first instance was adultery? It is said that it was, and that the memorandum in the hands of Tilton in his wife's handwriting was to such effect, but this is denied by both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the written paper is not produced. It is said further that Mr. Beecher confessed the fact of adultery, but this is again denied by him, and such alleged confession is inconsistent with the retraction that he received that evening from Mrs. Tilton. If he had confessed, what service could the retraction render. Why procure one at all, if, as alleged, Beecher had that evening confessed adultery to Tilton or Moulton, or to either?

THE ORIGINAL CHARGE.

What then was the charge preferred on the evening of December 30th? We answer it was improper advances, which, of course, Mr. Beecher denied. What occurred in the matter of retraction that evening and all the subsequent conversations, acts and letters of the various persons directly concerned in dealing with the scandal, are consistent with this view and with no other. The retraction procured referred to improper advances and to nothing else. Is it likely if the main offense had been charged, Mr. Beecher would have been satisfied with anything short of a retraction of that? There is a sort of postcript to the retraction were the charge of improper advances is explicitly denied, thus showing, we submit, that this was a charge that was in the mind of both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher and no other offense. But look further. Mr. Tilton in the last four years has many times said verbally and in writing that the charge was the lesser offence. This is important under the rule that where a complainant has made different and inconsistent statements of the offense he alleges, his credibility is damaged, and in most cases destroyed. In a written statement of the offense, shown to Dr. Storrs by Tilton and Carpenter which was made in Mrs. Tilton's hand writing under the demand of her husband, who says, he dictated the precise words, characterizing the offense. The charge was an impure proposal. This statement, Mrs. Tilton retracted and says she protested against it as false when signed, and afterwards saw Dr. Storrs and told him so. Dr. Storrs, in a letter to the Committee, confirms the retraction. In a manuscript prepared by Tilton, which he called

THE TRUE STORY,

the offense was stated to be improper advances. This true story Tilton was in the habit of reading to newspaper men, personal friends, and to others, without, it would seem, much discrimination, considering how anxious he professed to be not to make known his secret. Mr. Beecher testifies that he met Tilton on the ferry boat about two weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal and they talked the matter over. He says that Tilton was at first mysterious and noncomittal, but on their way home in Brooklyn, Tilton invited him into his house where the true story was exhibited to Mr. Beecher and a prolonged conversation was had which lasted until midnight, and during all this time not one word was said or hinted by Tilton that he believed Beecher had committed adultery. On the contrary, he asserted his unshaken confidence in his wife's purity, and complained only of the improper solicitation. Ex-Supervisor Harmon, who, like Mr. Beecher, is one of our well known and reputable citizens, testifies to substantially the same experience with Tilton as to the nature of the charge. Mr. Harmon goes further and testifies not only that Tilton read to him the true story in which there was no allegation of adultery, but that Tilton described to him his first interview with Mr. Beecher on the evening of December 30, and then informed Mr. Harmon that he, at that time, charged Mr. Beecher with the offense of improper advances. Mr. Harmon explicitly states that in all his conversations which were numerous with Tilton for more than two years, he at no time alleged adultery as the offence of which he complained. The testimony before the Committee shows similar statements by Tilton to various other persons up to within a recent period. The further fact that Tilton treated the matter during the four years as an offence which could be properly apologized for and forgiven is wholly inconsistent with the charge in its present form. Tilton, in his written statement, complains that Mr. Beecher abused his (Tilton's) forgiveness.

TILTON'S CHARGES INCONCEIVABLE

JUDGING FROM HIS ACTIONS.

It is believed no case of adultery on record can be produced where an injured husband, upon learning of his wife's infidelity, kept the fact to himself for six months and then, after a private complaint to the offending party, receive and accept an apology for the offense and declare it forgiven, and this followed by a restoration of the courtesies of friendship. All these, and other considerations to be hereafter referred to, show that in no event could the offense have been the crime of adultery. It might have been a charge of the lesser offense, but it is not conceivable that Tilton, in view of his conduct, believed even that. Still further, that the so-called apology was not for the main offense, Tilton himself, in his cross-examination, clearly proves. Mark his words. He says that the day after it was procured, he was in Moulton's room and there met Mr. Beecher, when the following scene occurred:

He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent me by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Moulton he had done wrong, not so much as some others had, referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade, and he there volantered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated. Here is clear light as to what the apology does not refer to. It disposes of the apology forever. As a paper referring to adultery it refers to nothing of the kind. If the wrong done, to which Mr. Beecher refers, was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it. He had done wrong not so much as some others? The absurdity of such a claim is clear. Those words and the apology are susceptible of but one construction. They refer, as Mr. Beecher says, to his deep regret for statements which he and his wife had under certain information a few days before made to Mr. Bowen which led him to execute a purpose already entertained of removing Tilton from the Brooklyn Union and Independent. It appears also that the next day Mr. Beecher did not write a letter to Mr. Bowen, which Tilton says he volunteered to write and which referred to Tilton's business with Bowen. Next consider

MOULTON'S COURSE

with a view to still further testing what was in his mind as well as in Tilton's as to the character of the offense. If Moulton understood the charges to be adultery, then he is entitled to the credit of the invention and discovery that this crime could be the subject of an apology, and a ready forgiveness and reconciliation on the part of the offender and the injured husband. That Moulton did not believe or understand that the offense was adultery is shown by the same class of evidence that has been cited in reference to Tilton. He repeatedly declared to many persons that there was no adultery. Fortunately, we have a statement in writing setting forth Moulton's estimate of the nature of the offense. Mr. Beecher wrote a letter, dated June 1, 1873, to Moulton, in which, among other things he complains of Tilton's threatening and inconsistent conduct, and declares his purpose to waste no more energy in trying to satisfy Tilton, who at this time was complaining of the publication of the tripartite agreement so-called. In this letter Mr. Beecher says: My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. God will take care of me and mine." These are not the words of a guilty mind. Moulton replies on the same day. Publicity was no part of his profound policy, and he hastens to object. At first he writes these words: If the truth must be spoken, let it be. I know you can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow. Apparently fearing this might rather tend to determine Mr. Beecher to publish the whole case than otherwise, he crossed out these and other lines with a pencil and commenced anew. In this new effort on the same paper these words occur: You can stand if the whole case were published to-morrow. Moulton was right. The pity is that Mr. Beecher did not publish forthwith and so become once more free and end

THE MACHINATIONS OF TILTON,

and the mutual friend. These two, whatever else they wanted or desired, did not believe their purpose would be then subserved by publicity. Tilton soon became gracious and kindly, but what shall be said of Moulton, who now asserts for the first time that adultery was the offense. Is it possible this man is so low in his moral perceptions as to believe that a minister of the Gospel, and that too of Plymouth Church could stand up before his church and the world against the crime of adultery? No! Tilton says his wife was possessed of the idea that adultery with her pastor was all right and no sin, that she did not discover her mistake from reading Saint Paul, but Griffith Gaunt, but we have no evidence that this hallucination had reached and tainted the diplomatic mind of Moulton. It is right that we should say here, that we do not believe the sinless character of adultery was a dogma believed in or even known to Mrs. Tilton except perhaps as a nation of the Woodhull school of which her husband had become a disciple and shining light, and with which she had no sympathy.,

ONLY ONE CONCLUSION TO BE ARRIVED AT.

There is but one fair conclusion to be drawn from Moulton's letter of June 14th to Mr. Beecher. He knew that Mr. Beecher had been falsely accused of impure advances and that he desired, in his inmost soul to suppress the scandal, yet, if the simple truth were published, he could stand. Knowing this, he said so. Whatever Moulton may say now, since his malice has been excited by

CERTAIN EXPOSURES,

is of little consequence. He now openly stands with Tilton, where he has secretly been from the beginning. We conclude, therefore, in view of these facts and circumstances, that the original charge of impure advances—false though it is has been dropped by these accusers, and adultery, at this late day has been substituted. We brand this performance as a fraud that ought to end all controversy as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher.

MOULTON'S TRUE CHARACTER.

Pursuing the narrative a little further, we find Moulton, who first appeared as Tilton's friend, after procuring the so called apology, quietly becoming the friend of both the parties; the mutual friend—Mr. Moulton, as he discloses his character in these proceedings appears to be a very plausible man with more rigor of will than conscience. One thing is unfortunately clear, that, from this time on, he contrived to obtain and hold the confidence of Mr. Beecher, both in his ability and purpose to keep the peace in good faith. There was certainly room for an honest peacemaker. Mr. Beecher knew he had been falsely accused of an impure offense, and that the reputable woman, by some means, had been induced to make the accusation. It is true the charge had been withdrawn, and its force was in a sense broken. Still, the fact remained that he had been accused. Mr. Beecher naturally felt that

THE SITUATION WAS CRITICAL

for him. A clergyman of wide-world fame, to be even falsely accused was a calamity. To prevent publicity would save a still greater calamity. He felt so and in the light of results may we not say he was right? That a public charge of such an offense would, as he expressed it in his letter to Moulton of February 5th, make a conflagration. For reasons of malice and revenge, it became apparent that Tilton was preparing to make

A DEADLY ASSAULT

upon him. This, Mr. Beecher believed, was his supreme duty to prevent by all possible, honorable means. Moulton professed to depreciate Tilton's purpose and declared, if Mr. Beecher would trust to him, he could and would prevent it, and so now began a series of letters and steps under the direction and advice of the diplomatic and mutual friend, having for their object, as Mr. Beecher believed, the suppression of the scandal, and the restoration, in some measure, if practicable, of Tilton to position and employment. In passing judgment upon the means employed to secure these results, it is fair to remember that all through these four years, Mr. Beecher was performing great labors, and had more and greater responsibilities upon him than at any other period of his life. Moulton said, "Leave these disagreeable matters to me. I will see that Tilton acts right. I will keep him in control. It was true, in certain moods he is threatening and unjust, but he soon recovers and is kind and reasonable." As time passed along, it was evident that Tilton was most troublesome when he was unprosperous in business affairs. The reference in his statement to the "loss of peace and business" is significant. At times, Mr. Beecher became discouraged as indicated in his letters to Moulton.

CHARACTER OF BEECHER'S LETTERS REVIEWED.

Much has been said, and not without some justice, of the extraordinary words and tenor of Mr. Beecher's letters. But, in interpreting these letters it must be remembered, first that Mr. Beecher, under the excitement of deep feeling uses strong words and emotional expressions. This is and always has been a marked quality of his mind. Second—in this sore trouble he was dealing with Tilton, who had shown himself at times fickle, malicious, revengeful and mercenary. In the light of these facts, there is not a letter from Mr. Beecher, nor an act of his, however ill-judged, through these four years of anxiety and grief, that cannot be accounted for upon the plain theory that he was fighting to suppress an outrageous scandal which consisted of a false accusation against him made by a disreputable woman, and further, that he was endeavoring to help a man who he felt he had unduly injured in business matters upon representations which he was afterwards made to believe, chiefly by Moulton, were not well founded. The statement of this branch of the case would not be complete without reference to the fact that Mr. Beecher had a warm friendship for Mrs. Tilton, which began in her early womanhood, and that Mrs. Tilton, reciprocating this friendship, began, as his domestic troubles came on, to look more than ever to Mr. Beecher for sympathy and advice; that this feeling, on Mrs. Tilton's part, became, under the circumstances, so strong as to diminish the proper influence that belongs to every good husband is not unlikely.

In the course of events, and especially in December, 1870, Mr. Beecher received the impression from Tilton and Moulton that he had estranged Mrs. Tilton's affections from her husband, and the possibility that such a fact as this might be added to the responsibility then resting upon Mr. Beecher, constituted as he expressed it in his letter of February Fifth, in part one of "the environments that surrounded him." This was to him the occasion of deep grief and anguish. Mr. Beecher conceived that possibly he had been derelict in his duty, in not repressing at once any undue affection for him on the part of this distressed christian woman, who was yearning for sympathy that she found not in her household; and we cannot but express our regret at two errors into which it is apparent Mr. Beecher fell.

INSIGHT IN TILTON'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. Tilton, in his statement before the Committee, speaks of his home as one of unusual harmony, an ideal home, but upon his cross examination it clearly appeared that it was anything but a happy or harmonious home. The truth as to this is material, both as affecting Tilton's credibility, and as showing the character of Mrs. Tilton's domestic troubles and the influences that reached her daily life. Her painful testimony reveals a jealous husband accusing her of infidelities with different men, and of exerting a sensual influence upon all. She declares that her husband had frequently compelled her when sick, to copy, or, from his dictation write confessions which she herself did not understand, and in her despairing condition of mind cared little about. At times he threatened her, locked her up and declared himself ashamed of her presence when among friends, whose society was more attractive to him. Her account reveals him full of selfish action, indifferent to her wants, neglectful in her illness, forcing disreputable women into her society till sometimes she fled for peace to the graves of her children.

TILTON'S CHARACTER.

Mrs. Tilton declares he did not hesitate to avow his right to commit adultery on his lecturing tours whenever he chose, and yet in seasons and out we find this man dribbling out his charges against his wife. This is a dismal revelation from the "ideal home," but one cannot read it and believe it possible that she has invented this recital of her husband's character and life.

DOMESTIC MISERY.

This account of the domestic misery of the Tilton family is corroborated by the testimony of several witnesses, and very fully by Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, who is now twenty-three years of age and was an inmate of the family eight years. This young woman is a teacher of music in a leading seminary in Pennsylvania. She is a person of unusual intelligence and her appearance and manner before the Committee impressed all who heard her testify that she was sincere and reliable and well understood the facts of which she was speaking. The condition of this family in connection with the distressing circumstances referred to, and that appear in the history of this difficulty, conspired to make the occasion one full of peril and not only to Mr. Beecher but to others whom he felt bound to protect to the last moment, to say nothing of the great interests of his beloved Plymouth Church and other interests of high concern, all of which must be involved if publicity should be given to the false and scandalous mattter that was seeking expression for the heated and malicious mind of Theodore Tilton.

WHY BEECHER PAID BLACKMAIL.

Will innocent men pay blackmail? Will innocent men, and especially clergymen, fight as for their lives to suppress an injurious scandal even though it be born of extortion, falsehood and revenge? These are questions that, unhappily, history has too often answered in the affirmative. It is easy now that we see what manner of men Tilton and Moulton are to wonder that Mr. Beecher should entrust any interest of his to their keeping. When we look back upon the record made by this sad story, we feel like visiting, even upon the suffering head and heart of our pastor, the severest censure, and this not the less because we revere and love him, and know that no man in all our land is more beloved. It is, we might say, because he is so beloved, because that in him centers so many and so great interests of the Church and humanity, because he stands to-day foremost among men of master minds of eloquence and power, that we chide him in no uncertain words for imperiling so much and so often the precious interests confided to him by the God who made him and in whom we have unshaken faith to believe will deliver him from all dangers.

The charge made by the accuser is one easily preferred, and not easily disproved. It is not enough for the accuser to say, "I make this charge now, let it be disproved or be taken as confessed." All tribunals, both ecclesiastical and legal in their wisdom have required, in determining charges of this kind such proof as facts and circumstances, as point unmistakably to the guilt of the accused as are not consistent with any theory of innocence. Lord Stowell, as cited by Greenleaf, one of the best writers known to our jurisprudence and especially on the rules of evidence says: "In every case, almost the fact is inferred from circumstances that lead to it by fair inference as a necessary conclusion, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights. What are the circumstances which lead to such a conclusion cannot be laid down universally, though many of them, of a more obvious nature and of more frequent occurrence are to be found in the ancient books. At the same time it is impossible to indicate them universally, because they may be infinitely diversified by the situation and the character of the parties, by the state of general manners, and by many other incidental circumstances apparently slight and delicate in themselves, but which may have most important bearings in decisions upon the particular case. The only general rule that can be laid down upon the subject is, that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion, for it is not to lead a rash and intemperate judgment moving upon appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations.

Greenleaf further illustrates the kind of evidence required to prove adultery as follows: Adultery of the wife may be proved by the birth of a child and non access of the husband, he being out of the realm. Adultery of the husband may be proved by habits of adulterous intercourses, and by the birth, maintenance and acknowledgement of a child. A married man going into a known brothel raises a suspicion of adultery to be rebutted only by the very best evidence. His going there and remaining alone for some time in a room with a common prostitute is sufficient proof of the crime. The circumstance of a woman going to such a place with a man furnishes similar proof of adultery. These citations are not only pointed but useful.

NO PROOF WHATEVER OF THE CHARGE.

Under the guidance of these precedents and principles, it is essential to observe that there is nothing whatever disclosed by the evidence that proves that the accused parties have ever been found together under any suspicious circumstances such as in some unusual house, or place, or consulting together in some secret way to avoid observation and exposure. There is no proof of clandestine correspondence, nor attempts in that direction. Mr. Beecher's letters were, as a rule, opened, arranged and read by his wife. She testified that she has read and answered as many as one thousand in three month. Such as reached the Christian Union office were opened by others, and those that went to the Church were opened by the direction of Mr. Beecher by the clerk before being placed on the desk. No sort of restrictions were imposed as to his letters. The usual facts and circumstances suggestive of wrong-doing are utterly wanting in this case. What, then, does the case, as put by the accuser, rest upon. We answer, upon mere words and assertions, supported by no circumstances whatever that are the usual indications of adultery. Tilton says he knows the fact from his wife's confession on July 3, 1870, and from her subsequent confessions to Moulton and to her mother, Mrs. Morse. This is thus answered: First—That Mrs. Tilton says in effect, that this confession, whatever it was, was extorted from her by an imperious, malicious husband and by means that in a moral sense were fraudulent. Pretenses were made that she must say something to extricate Theodore out of his business perplexity. She was made to believe there was a conspiracy against her husband. The fact that Mrs. Tilton withdrew the charge when Mr. Beecher first confronted her after he had heard of it on the morning of December 30th, is in order in this connection, together with the further fact that she has ever since denied the truth of the charge when free from the dominating influence of her husband. She explicitly denies that the charge was adultery. We now see her coming before the Committee with expressions of joy that at last she can come and speak the truth, and in a most solemn manner she denies absolutely the charge, and proceeds to set forth facts and circumstances which demonstrate that this unhappy woman has for years been the plastic victim of extorted falsehoods. Tilton's allegation that she confessed to her mother, Mrs. Morse, is pronounced false by the mother who testified before the Committee. The source of the scandal then is the alleged words of Mrs. Tilton, which she explains in such a manner as to deprive the allegations of all force and credit. Then comes Mr. Beecher, who solemnly declares that whatever words, by whatever means they have been drawn from Mrs. Tilton by her husband, he is innocent of any and all impropriety towards her, whether relating to improper advances or to adultery.

THE CONDUCT OF MRS. TILTON.

It is not for the committee to defend the course of Mrs. Tilton. Her conducts on any theory of human responsibility is indispensible. Our hope is that it may be made clear, as the testimony affords much reason to believe it may, that this distressed woman was so beset by her designing husband when in states of mind differing little if at all from mental aberration brought on by illness and domestic sorrow and gloom, as to induce her, at least passively, to make a charge of improper advances by Mr. Beecher, but when her attention was pointedly called to the great wrong she had done, she quickly took it back in sorrow and penitence as follows:

DECEMBER 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity, and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke, being persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall all its statements.

E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say explicitly Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman.

E. R. TILTON.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

There is medical testimony before the Committee, given by two eminent physicians, Doctors Menton and Corey, to the effect that such cases of mental power and domination by a husband of strong will over a wife weakened by disease and domestic trouble are not infrequent.

Dr. Corey, who is eminent, and has had large experiences in mental diseases and phenomena says such conduct on the part of Mrs. Tilton, when subject to the influence referred to, is even consistent with an honest mind. We observe that Moulton parades a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Tilton to him in which she is a perfect coward in his (Tilton's) presence, and it is a physical impossibility to tell the truth. In another letter from the same to the same, she says with all my woman's soul I am innocent of the crime of impure conduct alleged against me. In her statement procured under the direction of Tilton and Carpenter, of December 16, 1872, and which was taken by them to Dr. Storrs, Mrs. Tilton shows that she was made to believe that a conspiracy was formed against her husband Her words are: "Six months afterward, that is after July 3d, 1870, my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mr. Beecher had a part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher." "This refers to the interview of Tilton with Mr. Beecher procured by Moulton on the evening of December 30th, 1870, when Tilton produced a written charge in two lines in the handwriting of Mrs. Tilton. It will be seen, it was under the influence of startling statements of conspiracy against her husband that Mrs. Tilton was moved to appear to act on this occasion. We find her subsequently in a letter asking Mr. Beecher's forgiveness for the sufferings she had caused him. We hear much from Tilton confessions made by his wife to him. We are obliged to receive his statements on this point, if at all, without corroboration, but on one occasion, when Tilton was assailing his wife, we learn from the testimony of Miss Elizabeth A. Quinn, in what manner Tilton's accusations were met by his wife.

Q.—Did he (Tilton) at any time on this day say that she had made any confession to him in regard to Mr. Beecher.

A.—He said she had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher. She (Mrs. T.) was present when he said that and she said: Oh, Theodore how can you tell that child such base lies, and then she burst out crying.

Q.—When was that?

A.—This all occurred on the day that we went back in the fall of 1870. This was the day when this witness testified that a scene of violence occurred. The witness believing that Tilton was about to strike his wife interfered to save her and was knocked down by Tilton. This witness is the same person who it is said by Tilton and Moulton was sent to a boarding school to get rid of her, because she had heard Tilton make charges against Beecher. It is further said that Mr. Beecher was so anxious to have her leave town and keep away that he paid some two thousand dollars for her school expenses. There is no doubt the two thousand dollars were paid, but for quite another purpose. Miss Turner and Mrs. T. both agree in saying that it was Tilton's plan to have her go away, because she had statad to her friends that Tilton had twice attempted intimate relations with her while in bed and during the absence of Mrs. Tilton in the country. Tilton was fast losing place and position because of his social views and practices and feared the publicity of this girl's statement, who at that time was twenty years of age. The absurdity of supposing that Mr. Beecher would invest two thousand dollars a piece to get persons to leave town to whom Tilton had been peddling his scandal against him is transparent. Persons to whom Tilton had talked in some form of the scandal sometimes in one shape and then in another, were too numerous to justify an investment of two thousand dollars on each of them by anybody whose wealth could not be counted by millions. It should be noted that just as Miss Turner was leaving for the boarding school Tilton procured from her, with the aid of his wife a letter denying the reports of his improper liberties. Here again, we find Tilton a manufacturer of evidence. It is not for us to pass judgment on Mrs. Tilton uncharitably. She has suffered unparalled trials. Moulton quotes her as saying in a letter to him as we have seen that it was physically impossible for her to tell the truth in her husband's presence, and further, it was when she was away from him and from home at Scholarie that she stated her sin to be like that of Catherine Gaunt, an undue affection for her pastor. In this letter to her husband, she says: I felt unfalteringly that the love I felt and received harmed no one, not even you, until the heavenly vision dawned upon me; and again, yes, my dear Theodore, though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my integrity and purity are a sacred and holy thing to me. Bless God with me for Catharine Gaunt and for all the sure leadings an all wise and loving providence. This letter was written on June 29, 1871, about a year after the pretended confession. In no sense can its words be construed as referring to adultery. Tilton, when before the Committee, when reference was first made to this Scholarie letter seemed to think that the offence in the story of Griffith Gaunte was adultery, and accordingly relied upon this letter as incontrovertible evidence of his charge, and in this he was mistaken. It is a principle of the common law that a married woman cannot commit or be held to commit a crime perpetrated in the presence of her husband, and this upon the idea that the husband's presence and influence amount to duress, and that she is therefore not responsible. Whether it is necessary to invoke this rule of law to excuse Mrs. Tilton or not, we may see in what Tilton was able to extort from her, with all her volition or real assent, something of the reasons which moved the early expounders of the English common law to assert the doctrine referred to. We have now reviewed, as briefly as we could, the evidence before us. There are many facts and details we have not discussed. We have cited the more important of these, and discussed the salent points. We have carefully examined the evidence relied on by the accuser to sustain the charges we are asked to believe.

WHO IS THE ACCUSER?

Finally, who is this accuser that he makes so bold a face. We may learn from the testimony as well as by common report, without descending to unpleasant particulars or personalities, that Theodore Tilton has in recent years become a very different man from what he was formerly reported to be. He will hardly deny that both before and after his espousal of the new marital philosophy, signs of degeneracy were setting which have made him a discredited man in this community. In the new role, his culmination and downfall are well stated in recent words by an able writer, who, in sketching his career says, that, in process of time, he comes before the world as the indorser of Victoria C. Woodhull, and lends his name to a biography of her which would have sunk any man's reputation anywhere for common sense. Such a book is a tomb from which no author rties again. Such is the accuser.

WHO IS THE ACCUSED?

It is Henry Ward Beecher. The pastor of Plymouth Church has been a clergyman with harness on forty years. Twenty-seven of these years he has been here in this Church, which, as all the world knows, has so often been stirred to good deeds and to a better life by his eloquent ministrations. The man has been living in the clear light of noonday before his people and before all men—a life of great christian usefulness and incessant work. None have known him but to admire him and love him. They who have been most intimate with him at home and abroad, report nothing of his life or conversation but what comes of purity of soul.

We are asked by Theodore Tilton and his co-adjutor Moulton to believe that this man, with his long and useful life and high character to sustain him, is unworthy of our confidence, regard or respect. Chistian character and great services which are usually considered a tower of strength and defense when one is assailed are to go for naught. According to Mr. Tilton, we are invited to give up this beloved and eminent man and send him and his good name and fame into the vortex of moral destruction. We are to do this upon what? Upon some wild, absurd and contradictory assertions of Mr. Tilton, who, in all this work does not succeed in disguising his malicious and revengeful designs. No tribunal, administering justice, ever held a charge of adultery proved by mere alleged words written or spoken that are denied and not connected with the circumstances and appearances, pointing unmistakably to the guilt of the accused. Upon a review of all the evidence relied on by the accuser, utterly fails to sustain the charges made. We herewith submit a complete stenographic copy of all the evidence before the Committee with some unimportant or irrelevant exceptions.

STATEMENT OF CONCLUSIONS.

First—We find from the evidence adduced that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time, times or at the place or places set forth in the third and fourth sub-divisions of Mr. Tilton's statement nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events in such criticism, even the extent of regrets and censure we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, and now let the peace of God, that passeth all understanding rest and abide with Plymouth Church, and her beloved and eminent pastor so much and so long afflicted.

Signed HENRY W. SAGE,
AUGUSTUS STORRS,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN WINSLOW,
S. V. WHITE,
Com. of Investigation

BROOKLYN, August 27, 1874.—The report of the Committee of Investigation with a statement of the conclusions, upon being read to the church was adopted amid shouts of acclamation.

THE FINALE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, which was frequently interrupted by uproarious applause, a series of resolutions were offered exonerating Beecher from all charges.

When the question of adopting the report was put it was passed by a standing vote with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs when the ayes were called for, but when the nays were called, Frank Moulton only rose and was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses. Mr. Moulton pushed his way toward the door through the surging crowd which blocked the passage. During his route he was hustled on every side, and when he reached the hallway, many hands were outstretched as if to wreak vengeance upon him, but the crowd was kept off by police officers who hurried him down the alley-way where a carriage was in waiting, into which he was pushed rather than helped, and with a police officer standing on each step of the vehicle it was driven rapidly away. The audience then quietly dispersed.

## *VARIETIES.*

DRINKING impure water caused the death of five members of a family named Lynch, in Orange county, N. Y.

A SAN FRANCISCO lady, at one of the California watering places, wears a chamois leather mask to protect her complexion.

IT is said that at three years old we love our mothers; at six our fathers; at ten, holidays; at sixteen, dress; at twenty, our sweethearts; at twenty-five, our wives; at forty, our children; at sixty, ourselves.

AN old lady in Providence of eighty-four, after using spectacles for forty years, has given them up, and read every word of the Beecher correspondence without them. She says it has fairly "opened her eyes," and no spectacle could equal it.

A CARRIER pigeon, let loose in Elizabeth at 10:20 A. M. a few days since, reached its home in this city at 11 A. M., flying the distance of 70 miles in 40 minuter, beating the best railroad time between the same point by an hour and a half.

A WOMAN named Betsy Letherton is now living at Tring, in England, who last birthday reached the age of 111 years. During the harvest last year she cut several sheaves of wheat, and intends, if all is well, making her appearance in the harvest field this year.

THE St. Paul Pioneer says that the experiment of planting trees along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has been very successful. The trees planted were willow, cottonwood, lombardy poplars, white ash and box alder. European larch and ash-leaved maple have also done well.

A NEGRO grand juror in Colfax county, Miss., Colfaxed his oath by telling a colored friend of a bill that had been found against him, and advised him to hide until the Court had adjourned. The friend took the advice, but his kind informant had to pay a fine of $200 and go to jail for thirty days.

A SYRACUSE newspaper says: "Goldsmith Maid went to be shod in Springfield the other day, and the nails from her shoes were choicely preserved for watch-charms by the fortunate fellows who happened to be around. One man, more audacious, pulled two hairs from the sacred tail, and avowed his intention of having them braided into a ring."

CAPT. JORDAN stole a gun from Noah Scott. They are negroes, and live near Atlanta. Cap. was arrested, and his proposition was that, instead of being locked up, he should allow Noah to give him a whipping. After much discussion it was agreed that the whipping should consist of thirty-nine lashes on the bare back with a strap. A great number of people went out to the bushes to see the punishment, which was relentlessly inflicted and philosophically borne.

## *FALL FASHIONS AND FABRICS.*

The gros grains imported from France for fall and winter dresses have medium reps with fuller lustre than those of last year. Soft, flexible silks are preferred to the stiff "stand-alone" silks of long ago, as they do not cut or crease, and are better adapted to the intricate drapery of fashionable costumes. The newest shades are reddish wood-colors, such as *cedre* or cedar, and *acajou*, or mahogany, and the claret-color called *lie de Bordeaux* and *vendange*. These novelties will not, however, be as generally worn as the more quiet grays, brown and violet. The most promising gray for day dresses is *taupe* or mole-color, which barely escapes being black; next come various blue-grays, such as *ardoise* (slate) and steel-color; *ombre*, or shadow gray, is a lovely clear tint, light enough for dressy dinner toilettes. The stylish dark browns are *marron*, or chestnut, and the darker Carmelite. Importers' sample cards from the Lyons factories have a host of dark blue, plum and purple shades, included under the general name of violet, as it has become a difficult matter to distinguish between these deep blues and purples. Among these are Marguerite, pansy, fuchsia, orchis (reddish plum-color), *perenque ereque* (bishop's purple), and *marin*, which is navy blue.

New cameo silks are in the quadrille designs described last week, and show blocks of three shades of one color. They are very pretty in the violet and gray shades. There are also cameo stripes of two or three tones of one color. Among other fancy silks are cannele, or fluted stripes of color on black grounds. These raised repped stripes are far more effective than plain ones. Black silks with white stripes, such as were formerly worn only as half mourning, are now chosen by ladies wearing colors, on account of their service, cheapness and also style. Jasper silks, with marbled and veined dashes of color on black, will also be worn.

How are the quadrille silk suits made? is the query of correspondents at this season. Parisian modistes use checks of two sizes for the same suit; the smaller check furhishes the body of the costume, and the larger check appears as trimming in bias bands, bias flounces, collars, sleeve trimmings, bows and sashes. A basque, with apron over-skirt and flounces on the walking skirt, is the favorite design. Suits of black and white quadrille silk are chosen for present use, while for later in the fall are checks of brown, gray, or violet, with black. Plaid flounces are also used for trimming dresses of solid color. Quaint mixtures of color, such as rose or violet, are sought after in the plaid used for trimming.

Ladies just returned from Paris wear street suits with round skirts so short that they do not merely escape the ground, but they show the foot almost to the ankle. The slovenly fashion prevalent here of allowing the skirts to touch the ground behind is copied from the Englishwomen, instead of the more tasteful Parisians, and, it is, said, will be abandoned in the winter for the short, trim, round shirt. Over-skirts will retain the apron fronts fitted smoothly over the hips without gathering in the belt or wrinkles in front; they are then hooked over the tournure, and have sash backs. Basques are longer than ever, and of plain cuirass shape, fitted without

# Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE, ..... E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874


## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 42nd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—K. A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. P. BEDELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE only Congressional District left to the Republicans in North Carolina voted as follows: Hyman, black, 18,176: Blount, white, 11,141.

THE disfranchisement of Colonel Mosby will be a sad misfortune to President Grant. There is another vote for the third term gone glimmering.

LEADING Republican politicians in Washington admit that they will not have more than fifteen or twenty majority in the next House. That is just about the majority that will be against them.

WE shall insist that the Commercial must enlighten the Chicago Times on all questions touching Democratic principles. They are both in the same puddle throwing mud at the Democracy, and can therefore understand each other.

THE New York Sun styles the party that made the attack on Moulton at Plymouth Church, as "Christian Roughs with truth that there was not a single Democrat engaged in the disreputable affair.

NO candidate for office in this county is more closely identified with the Ring than Thomas M. Bayne, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district and he stands ready to do its bidding. It remains to be seen whether the people will endorse the impudent trickery of a clique.

THE selection of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee was committed by the Convention to the candidates and the President, Mr. Wallace. We believe there is no clamor for the position and we are not advised of the locality which is most likely to claim the man, but we do protest against taking any more Chairmen from Philadelphia, and believe he ought to be selected in the West, where the greatest gains have hitherto been made and the most expected in the future.

THE plundering and stealing by the Ring do not seem to concern its organs hereabouts. They wont answer to a single charge in the bill of indictment presented by the Democracy of the State, but meekly inquire what about the tariff? They are dreadfully concerned on just this one point. Won't Gen. Negley oblige his many friends, including the iron manufactures, by making a few speeches in its behalf? Mr. Hopkins would be delighted to meet him on that or any other subject of general interest; in fact he rather hankers after the opportunity.

IF we entertained even a remote hope, that the reiteration of our earnest, and unqualified support of the State and County Democratic ticket, would ever be accepted in any decent manner by the Dispatch, and so reported to its readers; we would have no objection to keep it standing at the head of our columns as we do the ticket, but we have long since given up any idea of fair treatment, either politically, or personally or in relation to business, from that concern. We presume we must put up with it, but hope to survive, nevertheless.

## RESULTS OF RADICAL TEACHINGS.

Two incidents occurred during the past week in this city which were the inevitable results of Radical teachings. Both of them will entail sorrow and misfortune on several innocent people—the victims of both were and are of German nationality.

A drunken negro barber, who, it appears, had armed himself for murder, came singing, and shouting, and swaggering down Wiley Avenue in the licentious enjoyment of his "rights," as he has been taught to comprehend them by Radicalism, when he was arrested by officer Weimar of the police force. He presently pulled out a revolver, fired it at the policeman, and killed him on the spot. He fired but one shot, for the officer was so close to the murderer that his clothing was burned by the explosion, and the experienced pistol-shooter aimed at a vital part.

A poor German girl, not yet seventeen years of age, was seduced by a quadroon named Waters, a fancy carriage driver, and suit was instituted against the offender. When brought to the Court House, he agreed, with some reluctance, it is stated, to marry his wretched victim, and the ceremony was performed in one of the offices of the Court House, in the presence of several of the Radical officials who inhabit or infest that building—and who doubtless thought the marriage was "mighty good fun." There could not be more congenial occupation for your Radical leader than to assist at such a ceremony as this. By keeping their colored brother out of jail they saved a vote, and they could witness the fruition of their pernicious and loathsome doctrine of miscegenation,—which really is more pleasing, we apprehend, to the worst than it is to the best of the negro population. For while a black Lothario will always seek for the whitest woman he can find of African blood and association, he does not so much desire to marry a white woman. The average colored man really looks upon the poor white woman who would marry him as a degraded person—far below her race—"white trash" in fact, while the quadroon belle, who inherits her white blood perhaps from some prominent white male progenitor, is a "lady of quality"—far in advance of the [to him] accessible straight-haired white girl.

With these notions prevailing among the negroes it is easy to see and sad to think what will be the fate of this poor misguided German girl, who has been the consequential victim of Radical ideas, of her ignorance of the English language, and of the true feelings of both races in this country. She will be hated and scorned alike by her own people and by her new African relatives to whom she must go down—especially the female part of them—and her progeny will of course share their mother's fate. The same will occur of all similar marriages, and it is not unlikely that the Radicals will succeed in producing many other cases of "miscegenation."

But the fate of poor Weimar, who fell in the performance of his duty, is even a sadder case than this of seduction and miscegenation. There can be little question that the rampant rowdyism of the negro could have been repressed, if he had not been taught that, with his right to vote was conferred the right to riot; and if he had not been continually flattered by Radical white fellow-partisans who desired his miserable but very effective vote at the polls. So the faithful officer Weimar suffered death—his wife is a widow and his three children are orphans. And this murder and this marriage are but isolated instances of the effect of the unnatural alliance that Radicalism, for its own unholy and ambitious ends, is seeking to bring about between these races which Nature has put so far asunder, and has divided by what must ever be insurmountable barriers in a general sense.

The issue as to whether the promises made by Radicalism to force still further a fusion of the black and white races is to be tried next November. The negroes have recently resolved at Reading that they owe their ill-deserved and illegally-gotten right to vote to the Radicals and with them they will stand. This is a natural and inevitable consequence. For our own part, we have never sought negro votes for Democratic candidates, and we surely do not intend to begin now. We have always thought that the right of suffrage belonged and should forever belong to free white adult males, and was safest in their hands—there is no more hardship in this for the negro than there is for male white minors and for white females, and Indians—all rights cannot be enjoyed by all people, nor all duties performed.

—We would commend reflection on these two shocking results of Radical teaching to all white voters—let them ponder on them while they are looking further and more closely into this whole attempt to elevate the colored race suddenly and by mere force of law to a position which they are unfitted for and can never comfortably hold, against the feelings (and the prejudices if you will) of an overwhelming majority of the white race.

ALREADY the worn out cry of "copperhead" is raised against the Democratic candidates for State officers. There will be no difficulty in furnishing affidavits at the proper time, that Woodward, Latta and Temple were in the Southern army during the rebellion, slaying our brave boys in blue and all that. Perhaps they may consent to let General McCandless escape on this score, on account of his brilliant record during the war, but some other lie will be furnished in time to answer the purpose. The Lepublican party must give an account of its stewardship since the war. The people are not going to be deluded by any silly clap-trap about copperheads or disloyalty. We are not on the defensive.

## THE RADICAL LEADERS AND THE BLACKS.

The forcing of negro suffrage upon the people of the United States, was both a blunder and a crime, and this criminality is deepened by the effort to supplement that foolish and wicked act with a bill to force them into social communion with the whites.

Why did the Radicals make voters of the negroes? Why do they now insist on compelling the whites to amalgamate with them? The answer to the first question is that their vote was necessary to enable the Radicals to beat the Democrats. The answer to the second is that the negroes insist on the tenor of their bond—they must have Civil Rights or they will not adhere to Radicalism. This is just the Radical dilemma. This is the elephant they have now on hand. It is not the Democrats alone who are complaining—thousands of white Radicals who have had enough of "Sambo" are to be pacified and kept in the traces.

But to give unlimited suffrage to the negroes was a desperate resort. The emancipation of the slaves was an easy stroke of "war policy," in a war caused by and waged for the negro. People looked for it as a matter of course, and never think of it now, except when they happen to look at the sum which the war cost, or see an officer who has lost an arm, or pass by a decrepit and maimed soldier playing an organ on the street corner. The granting of universal suffrage to the blacks was quite another matter. Very many Republicans who could not swallow McCarthy, who found themselves handsomely handcuffed by their colored proteges. Thus while it was delightful to beat the Democracy by organizing the Black Reserves, it becomes a little irksome, now that the black reserves claim to form the vanguard.

The true feeling of the better classes of the Republicans is for restricted suffrage—this they proved when they so heartily endorsed the Know-Nothing platform. They really place a high value on the ballot—the wealthy portion of them—and they justly claim the vast preponderance of the national wealth—have always claimed that property should have influence in politics: and that the man who has "no stake" in the community as they say, only half a dozen half clad children, should not vote. Such *was* their doctrine—such *is* their real doctrine now, and yet they have, in their violent passion against the Democracy, seized for a confessedly thriftless, lazy race, which never has nor never will have much "stake" in the country as property-holders, the heretofore zealously guarded right of suffrage! In this very city the Ring is led by the very same Radical leaders who were formerly Know-Nothing leaders, and who previously insisted that white foreigners should not vote. Then they said the ballot was too holy a thing for the most learned, or virtuous, or industrious, or ingenious white immigrant—anon, they wrested it by fraud from the white voter to give it to the untutored negro!

The people of Ohio and of Illinois had voted on this question of negro suffrage two or three years before, and each State refused to grant it by tens—yes—hundreds of thousands. And at this hour if the naked question could be put to the vote of the white men, the negative would carry by millions. These facts make the clamorous demand of the blacks upon their Radical sponsors for mixed schools—the best rooms in hotels—the best pews in churches—the best seats in theatres—the choice of everything, everywhere, a very embarrassing demand. But what is to be done? The negro vote is more than the Radical majority in the nation—it is more than the Radical majority in this State—it is as much as the Radical majority in this city—[M'Carthy beat Guthrie last winter about the amount of the negro vote;] and they can, and have, and surely will hereafter array these colored voters against the moneyed and landed taxpayers in all questions where new debts are to be created. This, these mole-eyed millionaries did not think of when they enacted negro suffrage for the sole purpose of beating the Democrats! But they see it now, mighty clearly.

And now the Radical Ring would make mixed schools of whites and blacks—amongst other concessions to keep blacks voting the Radical ticket. Of course the white Radicals don't care so much for this as they feel that their children will never have to "mix." Still they should reflect that they are failures in the most successful pursuits, once in a while—and many a prosperous man becomes so poor that his children must go unschooled if they do not go to the common schools. They ought to think of these things. They will find that the Civil Rights question can be blinked no longer. As it is settled at the polls this fall by the people, so it will be settled in Congress.

THE Republican voters in Vermont got "refractory" on Tuesday, and the result was the unexpected election of several Democrats to the Legislature and to municipal offices, and a general mixing up of things, as well as a cutting down of Republican majorities. The voters even in Vermont, evidently begin to think it is time to kick against Radical corruption.

## REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTIONS.

It is neither too late nor too early to discuss the question of representation in our State Conventions. Shall the representation be large or small? In answering this question, both reason and experience should be consulted. It is reasonable to suppose that a large body of men are less easily placed under evil influences than a small one. Then experience teaches us a very instructive lesson also. The late Democratic Convention which assembled in this city, was composed of a larger number of delegates there has been in any Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania for many years, if indeed, there was ever so large a delegate Convention of the party assembled before.

We need hardly say that the work of that Convention was satisfactory in the hightest degree, and without saying anything derogatory of previous Conventions, we may say, taken altogether in its *personnel*, and the quality of its work, it was the best Convention of either party that has been held in Pennsylvania for the last twenty years. Its two hundred and fifty-one delegates embraced the ablest and best men in the State, and the harmony and dignity of their proceedings will go far toward securing a Democratic triumph this fall. Even had tricksters attempted to control the action of the Convention, it would have been impossible for them to accomplish their end in view of the number and character of the delegates composing the Convention.

This feeling evidently impressed the members of the Convention while it was in session, as evidenced by the emphatic manner in which they voted down a resolution providing for a reduction of the representation in the next Convention, to one delegate from each Representative District. The remarks of W. C. Plummer, Esq., of Crawford county, upon the proposed reduction of representation, are so pointed and appropriate that we reproduce them from our regular report of the proceedings of the Convention. Mr. Plummer said:

> It has struck me for a number of years that the State Conventions are too small. One reason why I was in favor of the new Constitution was because it provides for a larger representation of the people. I believe in a large representation in Conventions of the bone and sinew of the land. [Applause.] I believe that you can get more honest and thorough co-operation of the masses throughout the Commonwealth. I do not believe in any ring business. [Applause.] When you have it in a party you always have a small and select parlor Convention, capable of being handled easily, and corruptly and fraudulently, and fertile in everything that is dishonest and mean. [Applause.] Now we have here to-day representatives of our great party of two or three hundred thousand voters in this State, and I say that this Convention is a credit to the State, and to the party. Men have come here for an interchange of views, and if we have been two days at our business, no one has suffered by it. We have done it well. We have placed ourselves on a broad and thorough platform, and we go before the people with a platform, and ticket which will win in this State—a ticket that will carry in triumph in November, which victory will be a precursor of the grand Democratic triumph that is to sweep over the Union in 1876. [Prolonged applause.]

Instead of reducing the representation one half, it would be far wiser to double it. Five hundred delegates would be infinitely better than one-hundred and twenty five, and would not be too large a body to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention. Ohio with fewer Democratic votes than Pennsylvania, has an average representation of six hundred in Convention. The basis for representation in Ohio is fixed by the number of Democratic votes cast at the previous election, and the total representation thus ascertained is apportioned among the counties according to the number of Democratic votes cast. Any one who has ever attended a Democratic Convention in Ohio, knows that they are not only harmonious in their general workings, but the most enthusiastic of political bodies. The large number of delegates is no impediment to the speedy transaction of business, and the ballots being taken by a call of the counties, the votes of the six hundred delegates are recorded in from thirty to forty-five minutes. The first county is called in alphabetical order, and the Chairman arises and announces the vote of the delegation, which has been agreed upon. As for instance: Ten votes for A, four votes for B, and six votes for C. If the Chairman of the delegation miscalls the vote, any delegate has the right to correct it.

We have referred to this simply to show that large delegate Conventions are not difficult to handle, while it is evident to all that they are invincible against corruption. Should it be deemed advisable to enlarge upon the representation at the late Convention, we think the proper way to do it would be to fix the basis of representation upon the number of Democratic votes cast. We are not to be understood as urging such a measure, but merely give it out as a suggestion, and invite our Democratic contemporaries for an expression of opinion.

In 1872 there were 317,760 votes cast for Buckalew for Governor. Suppose that seven hundred be taken for a ratio. This would give a total representation of 454 for the entire State. These then would be apportioned among the counties, giving a delegate for every seven hundred votes and one for every fraction of three hundred and fifty votes and over, in each county respectively. It could be said of such a mode of selecting delegates, that it would give an exact Democratic representation. But as we have already remarked we only make this by way of a suggestion. Our contemporaries can no doubt suggest improvements. But with the excellent experience that we have just had with a large representation in State Convention, it is to be hoped that the Keystone Democracy will take no steps backward; and we do not think they will.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democracy of the Twenty-third District yesterday nominated Alexander G. Cochran, for Congress by acclamation. This nomination is a most excellent one, and the people of the District ought to ratify it by electing Mr. Cochran. He is a young man of much more than ordinary brilliancy, one of the leading members of the Pittsburg bar, and a fluent and eloquent speaker. His character is above reproach or suspicion, and if the people desire an honest and intelligent representative they cannot do better than by recording their votes in his favor. Elect him.

THE public may expect to see the Republican journals from now until the election, filled with accounts of the massacres of negroes in the South by the whites. Rape, robbery and other outrages are not to be considered as any offence deserving punishment, the public mind must be diverted from the issues affecting the people of Pennsylvania until Messrs. Mackey and Errett, secure enough members of the Legislature to elect them to the United States Senate. Every candidate on the Republican ticket in this county is pledged to cooperate with the Ring, and if elected, will surely do it. Is that what the people want?

As will be seen by the report of the proceedings published elsewhere, the Democracy of the Forty-second Senatorial District, composed of Allegheny City, and adjoining boroughs and townships, yesterday nominated Col. Samuel McKelvy, as their candidate for State Senator. Col. McKelvy is a man eminently fitted for the place, and the voters of the District, regardless of party predelictions should unite upon and elect him. He would be an honor to the District, and his constituents would have no fear that he was in any way connected with cliques and Rings.

A CORRESPONDENT from the South writes:

"It is unquestionably true that throughout the Southern States white people living in the country retire at night in fear and trembling. They know not what may come before dawn. White women dare not travel alone to a neighbor's house. It is not necessary that the whites should be active politicians to draw upon them the animosity of the blacks. It is sufficient for them to know that they are opposed to Radical rule and the Civil Rights bill. I know an instance where an inoffensive Conservative gentleman living near Richmond, had his barn and all his stores of grain burned by negro incendiaries a few weeks ago. He is not a politician, and has shown no disposition to oppress the colored people who live near by or work for him. On the contrary, he, like the good Christian gentleman that he is, has done much to ameliorate their condition. He has not the slightest recollection of ever having given one of them cause to be offended at either him or his family. There are thousands of just such cases throughout the South."

Now comes Senator Spencer, of Alabama, and asks for troops to protect the Radical politicians of that state in any rascality they may undertake on election day. He claims that efforts will be made to intimidate voters. This is quite probable, if the voters are of the average Radical stripe in the South. They are in the habit of voting early and often, without regard to their right to do so, and respectable citizens will very naturally object to such proceedings. Spencer, like Patterson and the balance of the scalawags from the South, wants an extra session of Congress called to give sanction to the illegal proceeding, and has gone to the executive headquarters at Long Branch to urge the scheme upon the President.—Chicago Times.

THE Brandon (Miss.) Republican gives this little romance; "A negro official in Madison county called to see one of his white Radical friends on business, and when he got through he asked to see the ladies of the house. This was too much for the pale-faced nigger, and he kicked his black friend out. This was too bad. A white man who thinks himself no better than a nigger ought not to object to a negro visiting his family."

SAYS the Trenton (N. J.) True American: "The reverend gentleman who opened the Ring Convention yesterday with prayer was remarkably happy in [at least one of his similes. He said the Convention 'were as grasshoppers'. Considering the destruction and devastation these insects have been making, as they have swarmed through the West, devouring everything within their reach, it can hardly be said that it was out of the way to compare the representatives of a rapacious party to a swarm of grasshoppers."

AT a meeting of the Colored Mutual Association of Rome, Georgia, Mr. Moses Bailey advised the colored people to be patient, industrious and law-abiding, and to allow no indiscretion to place them in antagonism with the whites. He thought there was no necessity for the Civil Rights bill, and added that what they most needed was just rulers.

ONLY eight counties in Ohio, gave majorities for the new Constitution—Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Trumbull, Clarke, Ashtabula, Ottawa, Lake and Montgomery.

## THE TENNESSEE TROUBLES.

SPEECH BY JEFFERSON DAVIS—THE SOUTHERN MEN THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE NEGROES.

Mr. Jefferson Davis addressed a meeting in Memphis on the 28th ult., called to give expression to the public sentiment concerning the outrages in Gibson county. Mr. Davis said:

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: You have assembled to-night not for the bare purpose of giving that expression which humanity demands, but you have assembled for a holier duty. It is what you owe to yourselves; what you owe to posterity; what you owe to the living; what you owe to the gallant dead who died fighting for the sacred cause of Southern independence. And you men of Polk, of Grundy, of Gibson, beware that you do not dishonor the dead nor tarnish the living. You are not here to express your horror of a particular crime. It is crime to be punished, and to be punished as it deserves,—a crime that appeals to the officers of the law that they will do their duty. You have came here to appeal to the country abroad that you are not a race of assassins, that you don't wear masks, and that, in asserting your rights, you will go forward to the end of your lives never wearing a mask nor even blackening your face. [Applause.] I was the other day particularly struck at reading the testimony of a negro before one of those investigating committees in South Carolina. He was asked if he knew Wade Hampton. Oh, yes, they had been raised together from childhood. Did he believe that he was engaged in any of those Ku-Klux outrages? No, he did not. Why? "Because," said the negro, "if Massa Wade Hampton had anything to do with those men, it would have been the white men that he would have been after, and not the negroes." [Applause.] The Southern men are the only friends the negro has in any part of the world. It becomes us to be their friends. Every Southern man's memory runs back to the good old black woman who nursed him in his infancy, and then to the boy who hunted and fished with him, and the man who learned him to ride. All remember with what joy and manifestations of love the nurse welcomed him back home after he had reached manhood. While these memories cluster around him, he can never forget them when they stood in those relations which I believe God intended that they should occupy. If these relations have been disturbed, it has been by those incendiaries who have come in among us only to stir up strife. It now rests with you to show to the world that you are incapable of secret crime; that you hate the men who wear the mask or black the face, and that whatever is necessary for the public peace that you will do in an open manner, with the visor raised and the helmet open. [Applause.] The colored people require the white man to provide for and look after them now as much as they ever did. Now, there are men who think that in the event of a war of races the blacks would be exterminated, and that we would then have a happy and roseate future. I have no sympathy with those men. The negroes were my friends in the olden time, and took care of our wives, and children, and homes in the time of war. They brought this grand Mississippi Valley into cultivation, and are the only ones, I think, that can or will be ever able to successfully cultivate it. [Applause.] But I don't intend to touch upon a question upon which every man has already formed an opinion. I have no feeling against the colored men. The only indignation which I feel is against those white men who have carried them into the position which they now occupy. Let us have our vengeance against them, not against the poor blacks. [Applause.]

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ALLENTOWN, Lehigh county is infested with incendiaries.

SHERIFF BAUMER, of Cambria county, designs adding a library to the jail for that county.

PROWLING thieves and burglars infest the North and West Branch valleys of the Susquehanna.

THE Juniata valley camp-meeting commenced Tuesday last, on the grounds near Newton Hamilton.

THE Cambria County Commissioners are about to enlarge and otherwise improve the Ebensburg Court House.

THE Lehigh County Fair will be held on the Society's grounds, in Allentown Sept. 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2nd.

THERE were twenty-nine deaths in Johnstown during the month of August, twenty-two of the number being children.

DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN died of sunstoke in Cambria borough, Cambria county, on Monday evening, while at work. He was seventy years old.

A ONE-YEAR old son of C. L. Fettinger, Altoona, swallowed some concentrated lye on Saturday, from the effects of which it died in a short time.

ANOTHER reduction of ten per cent was made on the wages of their employees by the Bethlehem Iron Company. The reduction takes effect on the 1st, to-day.

Two of Johnstown's young bloods battered and bruised each other's faces near Parkstown on Sunday last, because they both happened to love the same fair damsel.

THE Allentown furnace has on hand about 35,000 tons No. 1 iron; also a considerable quality of No. 2 iron. The company has been paying their laborers in cash all through the panic.

A MINER named Michael Shannon fell dead at the mines at Lloydsville, Blair County, on Thursday evening of last week. He had been at work during the day, and ate his supper, as usual, that evening.

ON Saturday last an Altoona boy named James O'Niel fell from a freight train to the track, near Altoona and several cars passed over his sight by. Amputation was found necessary but there is no danger of the boy losing his life.

THE quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region last week was 28,485 tons by rail, and 12,106 tons by canal; for the week 40,591 tons, against 118,237 for the corresponding week last year; decrease for the week, 77, 666 tons.

MR. JOHN KERR, division foreman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was instantly killed Wednesday morning of last week at Bell's Mills, Blair county. He was accidentally caught between two cars that were being shifted on the siding directly in front of his residence.

THE National Locomotive Works at Connellsville are now working a full force of men, and in order to finish orders, are working late at night. The firm are now making locomotives for the Galena and Southern Missouri Railroad, Denver, South Park and Pacific, Eastern Ohio, and Ohio and Toledo Railroads.

THERE is no use disguising, says the Allentown Chronicle, the fact that the iron business in the Lehigh Valley is destined to be very dull during the next year. The furnaces are piling up iron which they cannot sell at a profitable figure, and not withstanding the brief stiffening in the market that occurred a few weeks ago, the price has gone back to the old figures.

ON Friday night last a man named William McCoole was placed in the new lock-up at Altoona on a charge of illegal liquor selling and sometime during the night was furnished with a lunch in the shape of two large slices of bread and some mustard. Inside these slices of bread several files has been secreted with which McCoole succeeded in filing off the brass lock that secured the door and made his escape. His whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

ON Friday afternoon David G. Hunter of Davidsburgh, near Bell's Mills, was instantly killed, while working in a well at Fostoria The man who was hoisting the bucket, filled with dirt and water, accidentally let it slip, or it was detached from the rope, when near the top of the well, when it fell to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet, striking Mr. Hunter on the back of the head, breaking his neck, as is supposed, and killing him instantly.

## OHIO NEWS.

THE Columbiana county fair will be held on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September.

THE Canton Democrat says the location of the Valley Railroad southward is progressing rapidly.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, this year, pays to the common school fund $3,847 28, and gets therefrom $9,305 80.

THE Ohio State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Akron, October 23, 24, and 25.

BELFONT furnace made 280 tons of metal last week and 302 tons the week previous. The furnace has almost 2,500 tons of Missouri ore and 600 tons of native ore on hand; also, about 800 tons of limestone

## LOUISIANA.

### The Ringleaders of the Recent Riot Reported to Have Been Lynched.

SHREVEPORT, La., August 31.—The air is full of rumors concerning the Coushatta troubles but none of them can be traced to a reliable source. A gentleman who left Coushatta yesterday morning reports all quiet and citizens were discussing the propriety of removing the prisoners to Shreveport. It is reported to-day that the prisoners were intercepted at Mansfield by a party of Texans and hung, but the driver of the Mansfield stage which has just arrived pronounces the report entirely unfounded.

The Times has just received the following from Minden: A gentleman, just up from the Red River says that the company of men who started to Shreveport with the Coushatta prisoners, were overtaken twenty-three miles below Shreveport on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock by forty or fifty armed men supposed to be Texans from beyond the Sabine, who took the prisoners out of the hands of the guard and killed Homer Twitchell, Bob Dewees and Frank Edgerton on the spot. The other three—Howell, Holland and Willis escaped, but were recaptured, and are supposed to have shared the same fate. The prisoners requested to be taken to Shreveport, and selected the men to take charge of the company that was to guard them. Every precaution was taken that was believed necessary to insure their safety. The citizens were satisfied with assurances that they would leave the State, and did not desire to take harsh measures. The Texans swore they did not intend to have such [scoundrels hunting homes in their State. The gentleman from whom we gather this information says he saw the dead bodies of the three first mentioned parties. This dispatch is not generally credited here as various parties have arrived to-day from Mansfield, Keochis and Kingston Who must have passed near the scene of the murders this morning, and they bring no information upon the subject. Strong hopes are entertained that this report, like the ealier ones may prove untrue.

REPORT OF THE LYNCHING CONFIRMED

Reports just received tend to confirm the Minden dispatch to the Times and leave little room for doubt that the Caushatta prisoners were murdered at McFarland's plantation, fifty-five miles below here on the east side of Red river and near the boundary line between Bassieur and the Red river parishes.

### Another Account of the Coushatta Troubles.

SHREVEPORT, September 1.—Major A. F. Stephenson of DeSota Parish, who arrived here to-day, furnishes the following account of the Coushatta troubles which is no doubt correct:

It seems that in the Red River Parish where the negroes are largely in excess of the whites, much apprehension and alarm has been felt by the latter on account of a threatened outbreak of the negroes, instigated, as was generally believed by Edgerton, Dewees, Twitchell, Howell, Willis, Holland and othr. The lives of several respectable white citizens of the parish had been threatened by negroes and a few days ago, Mr. Williams, a respectable citizen of the Third ward of Red River parish was attempted to be assassinated by two notorious and desperate negroes near Brownsville in the lower edge of the parish, he having been fired at by them with double barrelled shot guns. On last Thursday night, a small party of white men went to the cabins of these negroes with the view of arresting and lodging them in jail, when they were fired upon from the cabin and one of the party instantly killed. The negroes then attempted to run to the woods when they were both shot and killed by the party attempting the arrest.

On the next day, Friday, a large body of armed negroes, between three and four hundred in number, assembled near Brownsville,

SWEARING VENGEANCE AGAINST THE WHOLE WHITE RACE,

and declaring they would not leave a white man, woman or child alive in the parish. This created great apprehension and excitement at Coushatta and throughout the surrounding country, and on Friday night the roads leading into the town were picketed. Two young men, Mr. Joe Dickson and Mr. Pickens, who were on one of the posts halted a negro who was coming into town with a sack of buckwheat. He paid no attention to the summons to halt and ran off into the darkness, being fired at by one of the parties, without effect, however. They immediately went into the town to report what had occurred, and were returning to their post, when they were accosted in the streets of Coushatta by Homer Twitchell and two notorious negro desperadoes, Andrew Bosley and Bob Smith, all of whom were armed. They had a few moments conversation with them, not of a violent nature, and had turned round to proceed to their post when they were fired upon twice by this armed party from the rear, and without warning. Dickson was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded by this fire. He now lies in a very critical condition. Mr. Pickens escaped unhurt. The firing party then ran off, Bosley and Smith escaping altogether, and Twitchell for the time being.

That night and next morning, F. S. Edgerton, Homer J. Twitchell, R. A. Dewees, W. F. Howell, C. Holland and M. C. Willis, all white, besides a number of negroes, were arrested and placed under guard. All of the party who held office then voluntarily tendered and wrote out their resignations, and they, with the others, voluntarily proposed if a guard was furnished them to Shreveport they would leave the State to return no more. This was at once assented to and the prisoners requested Mr. John Carr, a reliable and trustworthy citizen present, to take charge of the guard for their protection. On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Carr, with a guard of about sixteen men started with the above named persons, except the negroes, who were released soon afterwards. A party of between forty and fifty men, supposed to be all Texans, who had come into Coushatta, started in pursuit with the avowed purpose of lynching the prisoners. Later in day Mr. Carr was apprised of the fact and put his horses and those of the prisoners to the top of their speed to avoid being overtaken. While nearing the Hutchinson plantation, on Red river, some thirty miles below Shreveport, with a view of crossing there and destroying the flat boat, to prevent further pursuit, he was overtaken by the pursuing party, his guards overpowered and the prisoners taken away from him, and three of them—Edgerton, Twitchell and Dewees, shot on the spot. The other three—Howell, Holland and Willis, were carried back a short distance to near Ward's store and there shot. The citizens in the neighborhood assembled yesterday morning and buried them in the graveyard near Hutchinson's plantation and the last three on the spot where they had been killed near Ward's store.

A REGIMENT ORGANIZING TO SUPPRESS DISTURBANCES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—The Governor has called out an extra regiment of State militia to be composed of picked white men. The orders were issued some days ago in view of the apprehended white league disturbances, and the entire absence of United States troops from the State. Recruiting has been quietly going on, and it is stated that a number of ex-soldiers of both armies have volunteered. This regiment will be added to Longstreet's brigade, and will be used to keep down disturbances in and around the city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM REPUBLICAN SOURCES.

The following is from Republican parti-

zan sources: Dispatches received in New Orleans by State Senator M. H. Twitchell, brother of one of the persons killed in Coushatta, state explicitly that the only cause of the occurrence was a white league movement to run out of the State or kill white Republican leaders in the parish of Red River, which, by the returns of all the returning Boards went largely Republican at the last election, and thus to prevent the organization of the Republican voters of that parish for the coming campaign. At the Executive Department it is asserted that the intention of the white league of Caddo parish to take possession of Red river parish was known to the parish officers for days previous to the actual occurrence and was the only reason of the parish officers organizing to resist their displacement from office to which, according to the returns of their opponents they were fairly elected. Gov. Kellogg states that all the information in his possession emphatically contradicts the version given by Major Stephenson of the origin of the trouble.

## CUSTAR'S DISCOVERIES

### Previous Reports Confirmed--The Black Hills Rich in Minerals.

ST. PAUL, MINN. 31st.—A dispatch from Bismarck, Dakota Territory says: The result of Custar's expedition is that the explorers are well satisfied with the prospects, and ready to conduct an expedition into New Elderado as soon as the Indian title is extinguished, or as soon as they are satisfied the government will not interfere.

The impression prevails generally that it will be impossible to prevent parties from occupying the country because they will seek to enter it from every quarter from the east, west and south as well as from Bismarck, the nearest point to the mines, and from whence they can be reached to the best advantage. Hostile Indians never visit the Black Hills, but confine their operations to the buffalo region. The Hills are never occupied by the friendly Sioux, and but occasionally have been visited by them. The result is satisfactory in every respect, except, perhaps, to Custar, who did not have a chance to fire a shot at hostile Indians. Twenty-six days were spent in the black hills and nearly three hundred miles of the valleys traversed by the entire command.

GOLD IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES

was discovered at various points; also, silver and lead, galena, plumbago, mountains of iron and inexhaustible beds of gypsum. The search for gold was not exhaustive as halts were brief, but at one point in what will be hereafter known as Custar's Park, a shaft was sunk to a depth of eight feet and from the grass roots down gold was found amounting to 5 cents per pan at the top and increasing in amount to 20 cents at the depth of eight feet. The bed of rock was not reached and yet "shot" gold was found. The running water region is reported by the Indians to be exceedingly rich, and Big Horn region, known to abound in gold were not explored for lack of time. At Custar gulch, twenty of the boys took gold claims, declaring their intention to occupy so soon as peaceable possession of the country can be obtained. It is situated seven miles south of Harne Peak, 250 miles from Bismarck.

## VERMONT.

### The State Elections---The Rads Gain the State by Reduced Majorities.

BURLINGTON, September 1.—The election passed off quietly in Burlington with results curiously mixed. The city gives the Republican State ticket 98 majority and a heavy plurality for the regular Republican ticket for State Senator, but elects Smalley, son of United States Judge Smalley, Democrat, as Representative in the Legislature, by 89 majority. This is the first time a Democrat has been elected Representative from Burlington since 1853. The regular Republican ticket for county officers is probably elected in Chittenden county, through a heavy Temperance bolt on a portion of the ticket.

DEMOCRATIC REPRESNTATIVES ELECTED

RUTLAND, September 1.—Returns come in slowly, but the indications are that there will be but a slight falling off from the Republican party of 1872 on the State ticket. Several of the larger towns in the State have elected Democratic town representatives, which was effected by coalitions of the rum party with the Democrats. Rutland elects a Democratic representative by 34 majority. Brandon and Burlington also elect a Democratic Representative by a small majority.

Luke P. Poland, Republican, is re-elected without much doubt from the Second Congressional district. Col. Charles H. Joyce, Republican, is elected by a very large majority from the First Congressional district. G. W. Hendee, Republican, is re-elected by a large majority from the Third Congressional District. Joel C. Baker, regular Republican nominee for State Attorney for Rutland county, is defeated.

A "SERIOUS" BOLT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, September 1.—The vote to-day has been a light one, except in the Second Congressional District, where there is a bolt. Returns come in very slowly. At twelve o'clock reports were received from only seventy-two towns, representing about one-third of the vote of the State on full ballot. Not for a score or more years have voters been so refractory or voted so irregular. The bolt in the Second Congressional District is a serious one, and has probably resulted in no choice.

POLAND'S ELECTION DOUBTFUL.

The candidates are L. P. Poland, present Republican incumbent and the regular nominee, D. C. Dennison, bolting Republican, and O. N. Davenport, Democrat. Besides these, J. B. Mead, granger, has something of a vote. Thirty towns give Poland 3,156, Dennison 3,491, Davenport and scattering 1,205. There are 152 towns in the district and there is still room for the election of Poland but indications are against him. This same refractory spirit has been manifested to a considerable extent in counties and even in towns. On the latter, regular nominees have been subject to the same disregard, and the compromise or bolting candidate is elected Governor. The vote in towns as reported stands: Peck, 14,339; Bingham, 5,101.

The straight candidates for Senate are probably chosen in all cases except in Franklin county, where Victor Atwood, Democrat is elected. In the First and Third Congressional districts, G. W. Hendee and Charles H. Joyce are elected by large majorities.

MONTPELIER, September 2.—Returns still continue to come in slowly, but enough is known to indicate the election of Judge Peck, Republican, Governor by the usual Vermont majority, after allowing for the light vote. The House will be overwhelmingly Republican, and the Senate nearly unanimously the same way. One hundred and ten towns return 81 Republicans to the Legislature to 24 Democrats, there being no choice in five. The vote for Governor in 113 towns stands, Peck, 20,004; Bingham, 8,561. In 1872 the vote in the same towns was, Converse, 24,636; Heaton, Democrat, 10,513.

POLAND DEFEATED.

The contest in the Second Congressional district has been a very hot one and results in the defeat of Poland. The bolters mainly supported Hon. D. C. Dennison, of Royalton, in Windsor county, but their advice to their followers was to vote for anybody to draw votes from Poland. The exact result of the ballot of yesterday as far as heard from in 42 towns out of 80 is as follows: Poland, 3,852; Dennison, 5,252; Davenport, 1,390; scattering, 584. In 1872 the same towns stood thus: Poland, 7,566; Steele, bolter, 2,130; Davenport, Democrat, 1,872; scattering, 245. The vote for Poland has fallen off 3,714, or one half since 1872, and Dennison's vote compared to that of Steele, in 1872, has gained 3,121. In 1872 Poland led Steele in these towns 5,436, and this year Dennison leads Poland 1,399.

## POLITICAL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 1.—F. H. Waite, of Mankato, was to-day nominated at Owattona as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District. The nomination of Judge Waite in the First District, already telegraphed, is regarded by the Democrats as the certain defeat of Durrell, present member of Congress, who was renominated, and is making an active canvass. Republican politicians confess that there is great demoralization in the First District because of Durrell's record on the salary-grab, and that his District, which has heretofore been undoubted, is now doubtful.

In the Second District no nomination has yet been made, but Major H. B. Strait, present member, will probably receive the Republican nomination.

The third district is very hot. The canvass is drawing near its close. It is now generally conceded that Wm. S. King will beat the present member, J. T. Averill, in the Convention. Charges of corruption in the use of money to effect a nomination have been preferred on both sides. It is certain the rural districts were never so flush of ready cash before. The claim by some who are the best posted is that disbursements of rival candidates for Congress will neutralize in the grasshopper districts the damage done by grasshopp ers it not regarded as well founded. Disbursements have been great but the damage has been greater.

The nomination of Waite at Owattona as the opponent of Durrell is regarded as a strong card against the Republicans. It is believed that Waite can beat Durrell, and if the latter is defeated it is doubtful if a Republican Legislature will be chosen to elect a successor of Ramsey. Many political interests, State and national seem to turn on Durrell's fortunes in the first district.

A LONG CONTEST ENDED.

COLUMBUS, September 1.—The Democrats of this district, after a three days' contest at Lancaster, this morning, nominated A. T. Walling, of Circleville, on the 529th ballot.

ERIE, September 1.—Col. Carlton B. Curtis, of this city, the present Republican member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district, was to-day re-nominated on the first ballot of the adjourned Convention which separated without action three weeks ago. L. F. Watson, of Warren, and F. O. Mitchell, of Franklin, the competing candidates, withdrew their names in favor of Curtis, and he was nominated unanimously.

MILWAUKEE, September 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the First district at Madison, to-day, nominated L. B. Caswell, of Jefferson, for a Representative to Congress, vice G. W. Hazelton.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The People's State Convention met at Jefferson City at ten o'clock this morning, and after transacting preliminary business adjourned till two o'clock. At the afternoon session, Judge Jesse P. Alexander was elected permanent President, Albert Giffin Secretary and a full list of Vice President. A Committee of Conference consisting of three from each Congressional District was appointed to select a ticket.

After perfecting an organization and reading and referring a number of resolutions, the Convention adjourned till seven o'clock. On reassembling to-night, Wm. Gentry of Pettis county, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and L. W. Headlee of Green county, Lieutenant Governor, after which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

PLATFORM OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted by the Convention before adjourning to-night:

We, the non-partisan citizens and voters of the State of Missouri, in view of the evils which we have been suffering from disorder and partisan ring rule, deem it necessary for the best interests of the State that the people thereof should take the management of their affairs into their own hands, and have, therefore, assembled in convention independent of all old party organizations. A long and painful experience has taught us that the custom of electing State and local officers upon the national issues which have nothing to do with State and local officers has served to confuse the minds of the people with regard to State and local questions to be decided by such elections, and has thus become the chief causes of reckless partisanship and corruption in public affairs, and we believe it is time that the people should conduct their government in all its branches upon strict business principles and should choose State officers with reference to fitness for their respective duties and questions of State policy alone. This State needs order and the faithful enforcement of law, that capital and immigration may be invited and that industry may prosper.

We demand the suppression of lawlessness and mob violence, and the fearless execution of laws, without regard to popular feeling in particular localities. All law-abiding citizens must be treated with equal justice and be made to feel that all their rights and legitimate interests are fully protected by a government of law. All proscription on account of former differences must be suppressed, that industrious emigrants may again be attracted to this State; every dollar derived from the use of the public money belongs to the people; every officer entrusted with the public funds should pledge himself as the Treasurer nominated by this Convention stands pledged to account to the treasury for all interest received from the money of the people, and that we favor the passage of such laws as may provide for the proper and safe disposition of monies of the State as will yield to the taxpayer the revenue derived therefrom. Honesty is the best policy for a people in their corporate capacity. As for individuals, no government, national, State or local can serve the interests of the people without strict fidelity to every honorable obligation. We are opposed to any further increase of the public debt of the State. We are opposed to all combinations which tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to carriers. We believe that all railroad corporations, being creations of the legislative branch of the government to subject them to such wise and impartial enactments as will protect the people from extortion, without impairing the rights or usefulness of such corporations.

The safety and permanency of our free institutions depend on the intelligence of the people, and we are therefore in favor of our public school system under the same principles as now, and, determined to perpetuate it and improve it by all appliances of culture and intelligence, so that every child may have the advantages of education, and we believe that the maintenance of the inviolability of the school fund beyond the reach of accidental majorities, or corrupt officers, or mercenary speculators is one of the most sacred duties of the State government, not only as a basis of intelligent self-government and the best safe guards of the public peace and good order, but as an inducement to industrious and intelligent immigration.

Frequent sessions of the legislature are productive only of confusion in our laws, and largely increase the burdens upon the taxpayers of the State by means of unnecessary and wasteful appropriations and expenditures incidental thereto. Therefore, we are in favor of a constitutional provision requiring a session only once in every four years, unless in case of an emergency in which even the Governor may convene a special session.

We cordially invite all good citizens of this State to unite with us in the election of State offices pledged to the maintainance and enforcement of these principles.

Resolved, That any further contraction of the national currency would be detrimental to the producing classes, and we oppose any step in that direction. We recommend to the people of the several Congressional districts to elect members of Congress who have constantly in view the true interests of the producers of the west, the improvement of the water routes of the country, and other means of transportation to the seaboard; the reduction of taxes and the adjustment of duties on imports to a revenue basis; the speediest feasible and safe reduction and cancellation of interest bearing debt; the abolition of the monopoly features of our banking system with as early a return to specie payment as can be effected without disaster.

CONFUSION IN THE RADICAL CAMP.

OMAHA, Neb., September 2.—The Republican State Convention met at Lincoln Hall at three o'clock to-day. An organization was effected after some trouble, and amid much confusion. The Committee on Credentials was out over two hours and the Convention adjourned at half-past seven o'clock. The report as presented gave much dissatisfaction and it was with difficulty adopted. The factions of the eastern and western parts of the State are divided against each other and much bad feeling prevails.

Petitions were presented and signed by Gov. Furnas and other leading Republicans requesting the Convention to take an advance step on the temperance question by submitting the question of license or no license to the people. The petition was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

L. Crounse was nominated for Congress by acclamation and Silas Garber for Governor.

INDIANA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2.—The State Temperance Convention which began its sessions this afternoon at the First Baptisi Church, is largely attended by representives from all parts of the State. Hon. Wm. Baxter of Richmond, J. J. Talbott of New Albany, Mrs. Downey of Greencastle, Mrs. Emily Maloney of Elkhart, and a number of other prominent temperance speakers are present.

The session to-day was devoted principally to organization. To-night, an address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Mrs. L. O. Robinson of this city, response by Mrs. Downey of Greencastle.

CONGRESSMEN NOMINATED.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Democrats nominated Hon. Honson Cochran of Estelle county, for Congress for the Ninth District of Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 2.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Eighth district to-day, after twenty ballots with out a choice, added A. H. Stephens to the candidates, the contest then being between himself and J. B. Cumming. On the sixtieth ballot the vote stood: Stephens, 28 3-5; Cumming, 19 3-5; necessary to a choice 32. The Convention was yet in session at eleven o'clock.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth Illinois District at Princeton, after two days session and one hundred and forty-eight ballots, nominated to-day Col. Thos. J. Henderson in place of J. B. Hawley, the late member.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention in the First District to-day nominated Hon. Chas. G. Williams. In the Seventh Congressional District Hon. J. M. Rusk was renominated by the Republicans.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—The Congressional Convention of this district, held at Clarksville, to-day, nominated John F. House, of Montgomery, by acclamation and passed strong resolutions denouncing the late outrages in Gibson and Trousdale counties, and commending the course of the Governor in relation thereto.

HUMBOLT, Ks., September 2.—S. A. Cobb was re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District to-day.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

### Monthly Statement---Another Reported Decrease---The Amount this Month $1,626,760.

WASHINGTON, September 1. — Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | | $ 1,213,228,050 |
| Five per cent. bonds | | 511,025,200 |
| Total coin bonds | | $ 1,724,253,250 |
| Lawful money debt | | 14,678,000 |
| Matured debt | | 2,578,440 |
| Legal tender notes | | 382,076,697 |
| Certificates of deposit | | 58,690,000 |
| Fractional currency | | 45,797,675 |
| Coin certificates | | 20,141,200 |
| Total without interest | | $ 515,705,573 |
| Total debt | | 2,257,215,263 |
| Total interest | | 29,356,511 |
| Cash in Treasury—Coin | | 71,083,928 |
| Cash in Treasury—Currency | | 16,619,232 |
| Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | | 58,690,000 |
| Total in Treasury | | $ 146,693,160 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | | 2,140,178,614 |
| Decrease during the month | | 1,626,760 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: | | |
| Principal outstanding | | $ 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | | 646,235 |
| Interest paid by the United States | | 24,325,396 |
| Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c | | 5,388,692 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | | 18,936,704 |

## OBITUARY.

### Death of Hon. John Phelan.

Special to The Post.

WAYNESBURG, August 31, 1874.

Hon. John Phelan, of the well known law firm of Black & Phelan, died at half-past eight o'clock this evening from jaundice.

Mr. Phelan was well and favorably known not only throughout this county, but also through the State. He acquired an enviable reputation as an attorney, and acquired a lucrative practice. By his genial qualities he gained many friends, and his demise will be regretted by a large circle of acquaintances. C.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—Thomas A. Morris, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, to-day. He was eighty years of age.

NASHUA, N. H., September 2.—Brevet-Major General John G. Foster, United States Army, died here, at one o'clock this morning.

## SICILY.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE ERUPTION OF MT. ETNA.

SYRACUSE, September 2.—The eruption of Etna shows no signs of abatement. The inhabitants are fleeing from the villages at the foot of the mountain, but it is thought no harm will be done. The direction taken by the lava streams is remote from the cultivated parts of the mountain.

## COAL MINER'S CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE MINERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT PITS REPRESENTED — THE PRICE FIXED AT FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL—THE SYSTEM OF MINING TO BE DECIDED BY THE BANKS—DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[From The Daily Post of the 2d.]

A large number of delegates representing the Miner's Protective Association at different places, met yesterday morning in the hall at the corner of Market street and Third avenue. The Convention was called for the purpose of agreeing upon a price to be demanded during the coming year, for digging coal.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. William Sweet. Mr. George Archibald acted as Secretary, and Mr. W. D. Woolslayer as Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Woolslayer offered a resolution excluding the reporters of such newspapers as do not give a true account of the Convention.

Mr. Woolslayer assigned as his reason for introducing the resolution, that frequently heretofore false reports have been given of the miners' proceedings, and that in consequence delegates were many times discharged by the operators upon their returning home.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

REPORTS FROM PITS REPRESENTED.

Reports from the different coal pits were then called for by the Secretary and the delegates submitted the following reports:

Gray's Lower Pit, Saw Mill Run—The men have been on a strike for about seven weeks for four cents, and are standing out as strongly as ever.

Castle Shannon—Peter McGuiter reported that they had been reduced half a cent per bushel some two months ago, and the men had gone out. About forty "blacklegs" are now at work.

PITS ON THE PAN HANDLE ROAD.

The reports from pits on the Pan Handle road were as follows:

Bell's Pit—The men are out demanding four cents.

Negley's Pit—Thomas Miller reported that they had been out on a strike thirty days, and were as firm as ever for four cents.

Camp Hill—Wm. Chambers stated that they had been idle there since Saturday week. They were working for four cents, but were told that they could work no more until they would work for less, but what that would be the parties were not prepared to say.

Fort Pitt—Peter Maginnis reported that they want four cents if the Central Road men come out. If they do not, they do not propose to make the demand.

A delegate—Do your men propose to abide by the decision of the Convention?

Mr. Maginnis—They propose to stand with the majority.

Cherry's Pit—A delegate reported that they were striking for four cents.

Oak Ridge—A delegate reported that they were out for four cents.

National Pit—Mr. McCormick said they were out for four cents, but were willing to go to work for three and a half if the Central Railroad men do not come out.

Huntsman & Miller's Pit—A delegate reported that they had been out thirteen weeks for four cents, and are willing to stand.

Laurel Hill Pit—A delegate reported they had been on a strike for three weeks for a dollar a ton.

Briar Hill—A delegate reported the men on a strike. They were asking for four cents a bushel.

Midway Pit—A delegate stated they were out for a dollar a ton, and had refused to go to work at the old price.

PITS ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY ROAD.

Mr. Woolslayer, from Sandy Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad reported the men at work. They think they are doing as well as at any time during or since the panic. He had been instructed to vote against a general strike. They were receiving seventy-five cents a ton over a tight box and three and a half cents a ton over an inch and a half screen.

PITS ON THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Osceola Pit—A delegate said they had been out on a strike six weeks, but they were now at work for seventy cents a ton, gross.

White Ball—A delegate reported that they were getting seventy cents a ton, throwing away the bearing in slack. They were feeling pretty well satisfied at the way they were working.

Two other delegates from the same pit made similar statements.

Armstrong—A delegate reported that they were working for seventy cents a gross ton, and all were well satisfied. Another delegate said they had had a strike for the ton, and it had given greater satisfaction than anything for the past five years.

Moore's Upper Works—Two delegates reported they were working the same as Armstrong, and were well satisfied.

Voresy Pit—A delegate said that they were willing to work for seventy cents a ton, but were locked out.

PITS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Keeling's Lower Pit—A delegate reported that they are getting four cents, and are not filling any one else's contract.

Risher's Six Mile Ferry—Mr. Cochran reported that they were doing nothing at present.

Rock Run—Mr. Brackens reported the men out for four cents, and determined to stand.

Black Run—Mr. Schenter reported that that they were out for four cents, and propose to remain out until they get it.

Robins & Jenkins—A delegate reported about a dozen stacking coal, and the others out for four cents.

Love's Pit—A report was received that they were standing out for four cents.

Horner & Robinson's Pit—Mr. Householder said that he was instructed to vote to stand for four cents. The men are now out.

Jones' Pit—A delegate reported three or four white men and eight negroes at work by the day. The balance of the men are holding out for four cents.

Lorbe's Run—Reported as being out since the 20th of June. They had been offered three cents and three and-a-half cents but were determined to stand out for four cents.

Hodgin's Works—Reported a few men at work, and the remainder out for four cents.

Logan's Pit—Reported as working at four cents.

Warner's Pit—All but three men were reported working at three and-a half cents.

Victory Pit—Men reported to be all out for four cents.

Steib's Upper Works—Men out for four cents.

Black Diamond Works—Mr. Anthon reported that the operators wanted them to work the same as the men at the Keystone Works. The men are now out for four cents.

Clark's Lower Works—Mr. McCreery reported the men all out since the first of June. They intend to be ruled by the lower pits.

Clark's Pit—Reported that the men have not been at work since the first of May. Mr. Clark says he does not want any men to work until there comes a rise of water. The miners from Clark's also reported that at Frazier & Fry's pit men had gone to work at two and three-fourth cents.

Stone's Pit—Mr. Charles reported the men out for four cents.

None of the pits on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad were represented.

STEUBENVILLE REPRESENTED.

Mr. Brown, from Steubenville, O., made a few remarks to the Convention. He stated that the men had gone out there on a strike, and they were waiting to see what this Convention would do in order to decide upon their own course.

On motion of Mr. Woolslayer, Messrs. Campbell, Spiker, Miller, Wilcox, Bottomly, Conway, Brackens, Smith, Young and McGonnigle were appointed a committee to prepare business for the afternoon session, and after inviting Mr. Brown, of Steubenville, to meet with the Committee, the Convention adjourned till one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock, President Sweet in the chair.

After considerable discussion it was decided to allow all persons present to speak upon any question that might come before the Convention, but to permit only delegates to vote.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. E. R. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Business, presented the following report, which was read by the Secretary:

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Concention:*

Your Committee beg leave to report by offering the following business, to be transacted in the following order:

First—Shall we determine the price of mining coal, and what shall be the price?

Second—Shall we establish a uniform system of mining coal?

Third—What shall we do to further the interests of the Miners' National Union?

Fourth—Should we send delegates to the National Convention?

Fifth—What method shall we adopt of defraying the expenses of this Convention, rent of hall, &c?

Sixth—Shall we establish funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates to the National Convention?

On motion the report was received and adopted.

FIXING THE PRICES.

The first item in the report, "Shall we determine the price of mining coal, and what shall be the price?" was taken up.

Mr. Park moved that on the Monongahela, or wherever this convention has jurisdiction, the price for mining coal be fixed at four cents when coal is mined by the bushel.

Considerable discussion was had on the motion, during which, a motion passed that no person be allowed to speak more than once on any subject and not more than five minutes at a time.

Further discussion was had during which Mr. Guest moved to amend by adding to the motion the words, "or equivalent by the ton system."

The amendment was adopted.

Pending further action, the President introduced to the Convention Mr. Liney, President of the National Organization, who addressed the Convention at considerable length, after which the motion as amended was adopted.

SYSTEM OF MINING TO BE DECIDED BY THE BANKS.

The question as to the establishment of a uniform system of mining was next taken up and discussed, the difference being as to whether it should be by the bushel or ton.

After a thorough discussion was had upon the subject, it was decided to leave to each bank the question whether they should mine by the bushel or not.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

After considerable discussion it was decided to send delegates to the National Convention, which meets at Cleveland, Ohio, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, and Messrs. Z. Park, W. D. Woolslayer and Jacob Speicher were elected the delegates.

A FORM OF CONTRACT.

Mr. Harry Wallace read a form of contract, prepared and executed by the Waverly Coal and Coke Company with their men in June last, in which the price of mining is fixed at two cents per bushel for lump and one cent for nut coal. The contract is for one year, and stipulated that sixty days' notice must be given before the breaking of the contract, and the miner must leave his room in the pit in good order and give up possession of his house on demand, in case of his leaving the company's employ. It also provides that $10 70 of the wages earned by the miner shall be held by the company as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract, the amount to be kept by the company in case the miner quits without sixty days' notice.

Mr. Wallace said the contract was made in panicky times and was a necessity for bread and butter. About the twelfth of August the miners asked an advance of wages. They were refused and afterwards decided to put out but one car load each day. Upon learning this the company closed the mines, and on the seventeenth of the month sent a written notice to the men that they had forfeited their money and must leave their houses.

Mr. Wallace asked assistance of the committee for these men.

The convention adjourned soon afterwards.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT — ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION—A NEAT AND TELLING SPEECH.

The adjourned meeting of the delegates to the Twenty-third Congressional district was held yesterday (Tuesday) morning at City Hall, Allegheny, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The meeting was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by the chairman, Commodore Rogers, who explained the object of the meeting and expressed the wish that the business of the Convention would be conducted in a harmonious manner.

The Secretaries of the former Convention, Messrs. Wm. S. Reno and Jos. S. Lare were continued as Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then read and the following substitutions were made:

First precinct, Fourth ward, Allegheny—Michael Grogan in place of John Ballentyne.

Ninth ward, Allegheny—John Hughes for John McDermott.

M'Keesport announced the following changes: Major N. Finch, J. W. Scott, E. C. Converse and J. P. White in place of Messrs. Quinn, Jounker, Bailey and Sill

On motion of Mr. Reel, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Hay nominated Alexander G. Cochran, Esq., of the Seventh ward. No other nominations were made, when on motion Mr. Cochran was declared the candidate by acclamation.

Messrs. Hay, McKelvy and White were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Cochran of his nomination and escort him to the body of the Convention.

The Committee retired and soon after re-entered with the nominee, who was received with cheers. He was conducted to the President's desk and soon after being introduced made the following forcible and telling speech. He said:

REMARKS OF MR. COCHRAN.

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Concention:*—I heartily appreciate and sincerely thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in selecting me as your candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District. The office for which you have nominated me is one of the most exalted within the gift of the people, and the duties incumbent upon its holder are of the most responsible and important character. In these—I was going to say degenerate days—candidates for public position seem to labor under the impression that the office which they seek was created for the sole purpose of benefitting and advancing them individually. They do not seem to have any appreciation of the solemn duties which an election would impose upon them. They do not remember that they are but the servants of the people bound by every principle of honor to carefully guard the interests of their constituents, but on the contrary an election is to them the signal for a cessation of all efforts save those which tend to advance their pecuniary political interests. The picture which these artists ever present to the public gaze is that of the figure "self" always in the foreground while the fulfilment of their duty to the people, if represented at all, only consists in a diminutive and sickly landscape from which the eye turns in disgust. It is a matter of profound regret that we have so many now filling offices, city, county State and national, who seem to do everything else but their duty. If, perchance, they do right, their action is the result of a mistake and is quickly followed by a course of conduct worthy of the most severe condemnation. That such men hold office is mainly due to the fact that they do not emanate from the people; are not in any sense candidates of the people, but are the birth and creation of rings, thrust upon the people, while the votes necessary to secure their elections are obtained by a vigorous and free application of the party lash. Sore and smarting, the people have borne this. Corruption and fraud, insolence and oppression have greeted them upon every side and yet they have borne it. The corrupt and insolent rings throughout the city and State have again and again thrust upon the people their most corrupt and insolent members and and advocates, and the people have again and again elected them. Hard times have closed our mills and workshops, thrown thousands out of employment. The rich and poor have felt the force of the terrible panic from the black depths of which we have not yet emerged. Men who were rich have become poor, and the poor, heaven help them, have known great want. But through all the rings and ring candidates have grown rich and prosperous.

The election in November will demonstrate whether or not this condition of things is to continue, whether the people will longer endure this slavery, or whether they will assert their supremacy at the polls and thus release themselves from their thraldom. The flood of political corruption is still on the rise. Taxation has so increased that men are compelled to sacrifice their property, while Ring politicians and their friends are quarreling over the spoils. Sooner or later this flood must be stayed in its ruinous advance. And why not NOW? Nothing but a united uprising and earnest effort of all honest men, without respect to creed or class, will wipe out these nefarious political schemers and their corrupt and nefarious practices.

This nomination by your Convention has come to me unsolicited and unsought. I am in no sense a politician, nor have I any desire to become one. In accepting the honor of being your candidate, I believe I do so with the full consciousness of the responsibility which would be thrown upon me in the event of my election. I can only say that, in that event, I will try to do my duty faithfully, will guard the interests not of any set or clique of men, but of the people of my District and State as a whole.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of a delegate, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayor and Councils for the use of City Hall. A collection was taken up to compensate the janitor for his services, and the Convention adjourned, with cheers for its candidates.

## REGISTER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

WILLS PROBATED AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Following is a report of the business transacted in the office of County Register Jas. H. Gray, during the past month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

| Deceased. | Executors. |
|---|---|
| Wm. Garvin | Nathan Graham and Hiram H. Cavert. |
| Christian Gleiss | Sophia Gleiss. |
| Richard Jones | Elizabeth Leppla. |
| Wm. B. Wallace | Charlotte Wallace. |
| Henry Leppla | John Lobb. |
| Jesse Lobb | T. J. Craig and Geo. J. Whitney. |
| Walter F. Anderson | Wm. B. Sprague. |
| John H. Smith | Sarah Cashmore. |
| Ignatz Thoma | Michael Kraft. |
| Thos. Cashmore | Thos. A. Dickson, Dr. Chas. Hammett, Margaret Byers, and J. McKnight. |
| Sarah D. Wilson | Wm. B. Krebs. |
| Mary A. Tridorf | Julius Voetter. |
| Thomas W. Briggs | Ann McLaughlin. |
| Peter Byres | Peter Peterson Jr. |
| Sarah Kirkpatrick | James McKelvy, Robert McCorkle, David P. Williams. |
| Peter Klemens | David Fakin. |
| Ann McLaughlin | |
| Sarah Ann Peterson | |
| John Black | |
| Robert Fakin | |

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

| Deceased. | Administrators. | Bond. |
|---|---|---|
| Jacob Metzler | Theodore Hassken | $ 200 |
| Conrad Geinzer | John Wenckel | 2,400 |
| John Huffnagel | Conrad Franz | 700 |
| Isaac Thorp | Wm. Cartwright | 3,000 |
| Eliza C. Mallock | Francis S. Mallock | 10,00 |
| William Dick | Thomas Brown and Thomas Bartley | 80,000 |
| Catharine Raab | John Raab | 300 |
| Barbara Griesse | Ferdinand Malsh | 3,000 |
| Bernard Specht | Charles Specht | 800 |
| Julia M. Creath | Dr B. J. Campbell | 1,400 |
| T. B. Atkinson | Sarah Atkinson | 100 |
| Hugh Durham | W. L. Patterson | 30 |
| W. Beatty | John Chas. Glenn | 600 |
| Thomas Britton | George Cutler | 2,000 |
| Mary Britton | George Cutler | 2,000 |
| Sarah B. Wilson | Johnathan Fulton | 4,000 |
| Mary Martin | James Martin | 30 |
| Ignatz Thoma | Joseph Stern | 1,600 |
| Thomas Campbell | Robert Hopper | 1,000 |
| John Michel | Mary E. Michel | 1,000 |
| Mrs. M. J. Douglas | Rev. John Douglas | 100 |
| Sophia Geinzer | John Wiesekel | 250 |
| Harvey Robinston | Violet C Robinson | 1,800 |
| Thomas Hunter | Robert Campbell | 1,500 |
| Job C. Patterson | Carrie Patterson | 2,000 |
| Thm'son H Douglass | Bridget Douglass | 1,200 |
| Frank Nebel | Chas. Hunkele | 1,000 |
| Milo Long | J. H. Robb | 1,000 |

## CORONER'S REPORT.

INQUESTS HELD DURING AUGUST.

Coroner McCallin reports a total of twenty-five inquests held during the month just closed. Following are the names of the persons and the causes of their deaths:

August 1st—David Cadagan; accidentally drowned.

August 2d—William Feuer; death from heart disease.

August 3d—Unknown female child; found in Allegheny river.

August 4th—Thomas Derkins; death from suffocation by inhaling impure gases.

August 6th—Lewis Etna Scott; run over by freight train on P. R. R.

August 6th—Mary Ann Johnston; death from heart disease.

August 9th—James Stewart; accidentally drowned.

August 10th—Frank Cook; an epileptic fit brought on by exposure.

August 11th—John Williams; accidentally drowned.

August 12th—Ernest Lemne; death from heart disease.

August 13th—Andrew Rice; fell from a window of St. Francis Hospital.

August 14th—Benjamin Wilson; struck and knocked over the banister of a porch a saloon at Camden Station by Sidney Davis.

August 14th—Wm. Braudrick; accidentally drowned.

August 15th—James H. McClelland; suicide by hanging at Dixmont hospital.

August 19th—Frank Nebel; suicide by taking laudanum.

August 20th—Larry Keefe; run over and killed on the Connellsville railroad.

August 20th—W. J. Adams; accidently drowned.

August 21st—Alfrancis Kane (infant;) accidently smothered to death while in bed with its mother.

August 24th—Isaac J. Stewart; run over and killed by express train on the P. C. & St. L. R. W.

August 24th—Samuel Watters; run over and killed by express train on the P. C. & St. L. R. W.

August 25th—John Weimar; shot by H R. Hillton.

August 25th—Female child; from inflamation of the bowels.

August 26th—Otto Bellenberg; accidently shot himself.

August 30th—James Lewis; fell into a sewer on Try street.

August 30th—John Coolkoof; paralysis superinduced by alcoholic stimulants,

August 31—Ann Chagahan; excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

ALLEGHENY letter carriers, report for the month of August as follows: Delivered, 60,062 letters; postal cards, 3,853; drop letters, 1,186; papers, 39,112. Collected, 27,971 letters, postal cards, 2,597; drop letters, 1,456; papers, 4,475.

## SENATORIAL.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT —COL. M'KELVY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR STATE SENATOR.

The adjourned meeting of the Convention to nominate a candidate for Senate in the Forty-second district, comprising the city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Sewickley, Bellevue and Reserve, and the townships of Ohio and the two precincts of Kilbuck, was held at City Hall, Allegheny, on yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

The Convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by the President, Mr. John Swan, when the list of delegates were called over by the Secretary, Gen. D. H. Williams. Several substitutions were made when the list stood as follows:

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First ward—W. P. Bedell.
Second ward—S. C. Trauerman.
Third ward, 1st precinct—John Swan.
Third ward, 2d precinct—Jas. Stewart.
Fourth ward, 1st precinct—M. Grogan.
Fourth ward, 2d precinct—Victor E. Pauline.
Fifth ward—D. H. Williams.
Sixth ward—Wm. Hale.
Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, Sr.
Eighth ward—John Jahn.
Ninth ward—John Lanigan.
Tenth ward—W. B. Carr.
Eleventh ward—W. F. Richardson.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—F. M. Hutchinson.
Bellevue— ———
Reserve—J. Hallbach.

TOWNSHIPS.

Ohio—William M'Gee.
Kilbuck, First precinct—J. L. Williams.
K

# NEW YORK.

## Card from Frank Moulton.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., August 30.—Mr. Beecher preached here to-day, to a congregation of over a thousand persons. Special trains were run over the railroad from Lancaster and the Fabyan House, while hundreds came by coaches and private conveyances, from Mountain Hotel and surrounding country. Taking as a text the fourth and fifth verses of the 12th chapter of Romans, he preached over an hour, commanding the closest attention. His sermon was pronounced one of his most successful efforts.

MRS. BEECHER ATTACKED WITH HEART DISEASE.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Services were held in Plymouth Church this morning and evening. No reference was made at either service to the Beecher-Tilton matter. At the evening service Mrs. Beecher had an attack of heart disease, to which she is subject, and had to be taken from the church to her room.

CARD FROM FRANK MOULTON.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Frank Moulton prints a card to-day stating he notified the Beecher Committee that he was ready to be cross-examined at any time, but the Committee took no notice of his offer. Consequently, he went to Plymouth Church last night, having a right there as a member of the Congregation, and his wife being a member of the church. After hearing the misrepresentations in the report, he sent a note to the moderator, requesting to be heard, but was not so permitted.

Moulton says he has in his possession a letter from Beecher, stating that Raymond, who made the attack on him (Moulton) last night knows nothing about the case, although Raymond himself publicly stated last night that he knew all about it. Moulton says he will have all the letters printed, and concludes his card as follows: "I have sought for four years, for the sake of innocent children of two families, to shield Beecher from the exposure of his crime of adultery, but Mr. Beecher, his committee, and his church have united to compel me for my own self-protection to reveal him to the world, as I shall shortly do, in a still worse light than that in which he now stands."

REMARKS OF PROF. RAYMOND.

Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond, in the course of his address in the Plymouth Church last evening, said:

"I am the only man, by consequence of circumstances, in the Plymouth Church or in the United States, to-day, not a member of the Committee and not a lawyer before the Committee, who happens to know all about it. What is the evidence against H. W. Beecher in this case? It consists of alleged confessions of Beecher to Tilton and Moulton; of alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton, verbally, to several persons; of alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton in writing, and finally of letters brought forward of Beecher's. That is all.

Now, what is the story of the confession of Mrs. Tilton to her husband? It is this: That on the 3d of July, 1870, she made a distinct confession of her criminal relations with H. W. Beecher to her husband. He was, of course, very indignant with Beecher on that 3d of July, 1870, and I should think he would have been all the more indignant that he could not convince his wife that adultery with a minister was wrong. That he was very indignant that day is shown by the fact that the 3d of July, 1870, having been a Sunday, Mr. Tilton went over to the office of the Independent, and on the next day, which was Monday, wrote an indignant passage about Beecher, which was subsequently read in proof, Thursday, appeared in that paper on Thursday, and was, I was an article called 'Preacher and Critic.'"

MR. TILTON URGED BY HIS WIFE TO ABANDON THE SOCIETY OF EVIL WOMEN.

The evidence before the Committee shows that in the autumn of 1870, Mrs. Tilton went away on a visit, and that while she was there letters passed between her and her husband. This is the time when, according to Mr. Tilton, she was away and waiting to know what would be his magnanimous decision, concerning her future fate at that time. According to the evidence before the Committee—evidence from a source entirely distinct from Mrs. Tilton, and entirely unimpeachable, Mrs. Tilton wrote him a pleading letter, begging him to put away from his room evil and lascivious pictures, and to abandon the society of evil and wanton women. She wrote that letter with tears and prayers, praying the whole night before she sent it. It went, and she waited four days for the reply in a commingled agony of apprehension and hope.

THE HUSBAND'S REPLY.

When the reply came she said to her friend, "When that letter comes go up stairs and read it with me. I am sure God will answer my prayer and give me back my husband, and save him from his evil course." This friend had seen the letter that went, and was to see the letter which was to come. Mrs. Tilton went up stairs, and when the postman came with the letter her friend, not having the same firm faith in Theodore's repentance, sent the letter up and waited awhile before following, in order that she should not herself intrude upon its first reading. After a few minutes she went up, knocked at Mrs. T.'s room, and received no answer. She opened the door and entered the room, to find Mrs. T. unconscious on the floor, with the letter in her hand. As she was already invited to read the letter, she tells the Committee that her description of that letter is that

TILTON SWORE AT HIS WIFE

from beginning to end; that he told her he would have as many pictures, and what ever kind of pictures, in his room as he liked, that he would go with as many women, and any kind of women, that he liked, and that she should not interfere with or dictate to him concerning his moral character or habits. When Mrs. Tilton was laid upon the bed, and after a long time of unconsciousness from profound fainting fits, she came to herself, and one of the first things she said was that "she had a terrible letter from 'Dory,'" and after they had left her for a while, and when they returned that letter was not seen. Mrs. T. said she had destroyed it and no one living should ever see it, and this remark that I make to-night, if it reaches her eyes, will probably be the first intimation she has ever had that that letter, by a providential circumstance, was read by another human being besides herself.

The Plymouth Committee has not decided when to make the testimony public.

# POLITICAL.

## The Delaware Democratic State Convention.

WILMINGTON, August 28.—The Democratic State Convention met at Middletown yesterday, and nominated John P. Cochran for Governor and James Williams for Congress. Each of the nominations was made on the first ballot. The resolutions are vigorious in the denouncement of the administration, the Civil Rights bill, censure the course of Representatives Lofland, and extol the Democratic policy in the State.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned sine die at three o'clock this morning, after completing the ticket and electing a State Central Committee. An error having occurred in telegraphing one or two of the names of the nominees last night, a full and correct ticket is given as follows. Governor—Chas. H. Hardin; Lieut. Governor—Norman J. Coleman; Secretary of State—M. K. McGrath; Auditor—Thos. Halladay; Treasurer—Jos. W. Mercer; Attorney General—John A. Hockaday; Register of Lands—Geo. Deigle; Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. D. Shannon; Supreme Judges—W. Hough, for the long term, Wm. Napton to fill the vacancy.

OFFICIAL RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, August 28.—The official canvass of votes cast at the recent election was made to-day, and show that the majority against the new Constitution is 147,-284; majority against license 6,286; majority against minority representation, 185,-809 and majority against railroad aid, 251,-242.

MANSFIELD, O., August 29.—At the Republican Convention of Richland county to-day, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which are understood to have been mainly prepared by Senator Sherman. They were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, 1, That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced by its national conventions; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force with which it maintained the union, abolished slavery, and secured equal, civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal protection of the laws and be secure in the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the honest execution of the pledges made to the people, purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate their obligations.

Second—That the national taxes should be confined to spirits, tobacco, beer and imported goods; that revenue should be the primary object of the tariff laws, but in framing such laws care should be taken to encourage and protect domestic industry and impose the chief burden upon articles of luxury; that we demand a prompt and large reduction of local taxes, and that the power to levy such taxes be greatly limited, and the custody and expenditure of all public revenue should be guarded with the strictest care and economy, and offenses committed in their management should be punished without fear, favor or affections.

Third—That public policy and public faith alike, demand that the debt of the United States must be paid in coin according to the stipulations of the act to strengthen the public credit approved March 18th, 1869, and that measures should be adopted by Congress to resume specie payment at the earliest day practicable, and that the National Banking System should be free to all, so that the only limit of the volume of United States and Bank notes will be the amount that can be redeemed in coin on demand of a holder. We denounce all forms of repudiations and regard the National faith as second only in importance to the National Union.

Fourth.—That the cheap and prompt transportation of the proceeds of industry should be promoted by the National and State Governments by providing new competing lines, and by just laws for the regulation of freight, and special care should be taken to develop new Industries so as to give employment to labor, and to secure a home market for agricultural production.

Fifth.—That, as labor is the foundation of all wealth and property, and capital is essential to its profitable employment, care should be taken by the general assembly to adjust their relations to each other, so as to secure to all forms of labor the highest compensation consistent with the free and profitable employment of capital and corporate powers should be strictly limited, and regulated so as to protect the labor as well as the capital employed by them.

Sixth—That, as intemperance is the fruitful cause of crime, vice and poverty, and burdens the people with taxation, we demand of the general assembly the greatest care in framing laws that will tend to remove these evils, and of all officers charged with their execution the strict enforcement of them.

Seventh.—That the Republican party having faithfully performed the great trusts reposed in it during the past fourteen years, and believing that it can and will carry out these principles with more success than any other party, we pledge to it our hearty support.

# WAR OF THE RACES.

## Another Uprising of the Negroes---Arrest of the Ringleaders.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—The Evening Picayune says: Telegrams from Shreveport this morning bring the startling intelligence that a body of 800 armed negroes have assembled at Coushatta and that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the whole upper Red river country. The immediate object of this gathering is not stated, but there is sufficient menace in the fact itself to arouse everybody to a sense of danger and impending misfortune. The neighborhood of Coushatta to Colfax suggests the probability that the notorious Ward has something to do with the present affairs. Perhaps we are destined to hear more of those muskets which the Grant parish witnesses took with them when they returned after the trial. The impression in Shreveport this morning was that

SERIOUS TROUBLE

would result, though we trust more favorable advices will reach us to-night. In response to inquiry for official information regarding the above, the private secretary of the Governor, in a note to the agent of the Associated Press says: No credence is given at the Executive Department to that Coushatta dispatch in this evening's Picayune which is apparently intended to excite the people and bring about another Grant Parish affair. Ward is in this city, and has never left it for a year. The only basis of foundation for the statement is that the Sheriff at Coushatta has summoned a posse of 65 persons, 15 white and 50 colored to defend the Parish officers in case of any attempt to force them to resign.

THE BLACKS THREATEN TO EXTERMINATE THE WHITES.

SHREVEPORT, August 29.—A courier arrived here this morning bringing intelligence from Coushatta, Red River Parish that the blacks had risen against the whites, and threaten their extermination. Letters to-night by a courier state that 800 armed negroes had assembled below Coushatta, and were constantly receiving reinforcements from all quarters. The town is guarded by 200 whites who call for help. A courier has also arrived at Minden, Webster Parish, who brings substantially the same information. Forty men left Cotton Port at daylight this morning for the scene of the conflict. Seventy men left here this evening, and more will follow to-night. Reinforcements also have gone from Minden. A letter from Mr. Stringfellow at Robinson's place states that

A CONFLICT IS INEVITABLE,

and thinks it cannot be delayed longer than to-night. The black population of Red River Parish outnumber the whites three to one. Coushatta is fifty miles from the nearest telegraph station, and it is not probable that further particulars can be had before to-morrow.

ARREST OF THE RINGLEADERS—ALL REPORTED QUIET.

SHREVEPORT, August 29, 8 P. M.—A courier has just arrived from Coushatta, and reports one hundred and fifty white men there. All is quiet now and no further trouble is apprehended. The white people effected the arrest of the following ringleaders, and have them in jail under a strong guard: T. S. Egerton, Sheriff; H. T. Twitchell, Tax Collector; Clark Halland, Register; R. A. Deweese, Ex-Collector of DeSoto Parish; Gilbert Cane, Deputo Sheriff; W. T. Howell, Attorney, and six leading negroes. These arrests left the negroes without leaders, and their camp was immediately disbanded. Two negroes and one white man were killed, and one white man seriously wounded. There is great rejoicing here over the peaceful termination of what threatened to be a bloody conflict.

# WAYNESBURG.

## The Democratic Nominee for Auditor General Serenaded.

Special to The Post.

WAYNESBURG, August 29, 1874.

A grand serenade was tendered this evening the Hon. J. F. Temple, Democratic candidate for Auditor General, by our citizens, accompanied by the brass band.

Stirring speeches were made by some of our prominent politicians, congratulating the nominee on his success in gaining the candidacy, and also the Democratic party in securing a strong candidate. The wisdom and excellence of the nominations by the recent convention, as also the harmonious actions of that body throughout its sessions were commended, and the prospect of victory at the fall election was considered excellent.

Mr. Temple responded in a neat speech, which was well received and heartily applauded.

After the speechifying, refreshments were in order, which were indulged in with a will, after which the serenade party returned to their repective homes. C.

# FOREIGN.

## BELGIUM.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the International Conference at a full sitting rejected the four introductory general principles proposed by Russia, and all proposals concerning reprisals. The course of the deliberation has been peaceful, and there has been no recrimination between the German and French delegates.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

BRUSSELS, August 29.—The final sitting of the International Conference was held yesterday. All the members signed the protocol except the delegates from Great Britain and Turkey, who postponed attaching their signatures.

## SPAIN.

THE SITUATION.

MADRID, August 29.—Over two hundred Carlists have been killed and many wounded in the attack on Puycerda. The Republican garrison have nineteen barrels of dynamite with which they will blow up the place if the Carlist succeed in carrying it. A force of Carlists entered Calaharra, twenty four miles southeast of Logrona, on the 25th inst., sacked the houses, levied a contribution of $17,000 from the clergy, shot four volunteers, freed the convicts and burned the railway station.

It is thought that 100,000 men will be added to the army by conscription.

HEAVY CARLIST LOSSES.

General Copes Dominiquez is marching to the relief of Puycerda. He arrived yesterday [illegible]. The Carlists [illegible] a night attack on Puycerda, and again have been driven back with heavy loss. They have burned their dead, and appear to be preparing to leave. It is reported that the Carlists have suffered heavily in an engagement near Ripall.

## ENGLAND.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ADOPTED.

LONDON, August 30.—Quarantine regulations have been put in force at Queenstown which cause great hindrance to commerce. All persons are prohibited from leaving or embarking on vessels from ports in America, West Indies, Mediterranean and Black Seas until it is ascertained that such vessels have a clear bill of health.

The sale of the London Hour has been prohibited.

The French authorities have disarmed a Carlist battalion for entering French territory. The Carlists have since been more circumspect.

## RUSSIA.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE SPAIN.

VIENNA, August 30.—The New Free Press publishes the text of a circular note from the Russian government, dated Aug. 19, declining recoguize Spain. The note says: Russia cannot recognize a government which is unrecognized in its own country. She has no wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain and favors no party there. She will officially communicate with any government which possesses legal authority and promises to be permanent. Germany and Austria are free to act in the matter in accordance with their own interests.

# SAN FRANCISCO.

## An Important Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—In the Habeas Corpus case of twenty-two Chinese women passengers by the steamer Japan at the last voyage and who, it was claimed, were imported here for immoral purposes, the Fourth District Court today rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the State law by which persons may be prevented from coming here and remanding them to the custody of the Captain of the Japan, which was about to sail. The Supreme Court issued a supplemental order and the steamer sailed without them. The whole lot were sent back to jail.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Professor Davidson and party, who are to observe the transit of Venus sailed for Nagasaki on the Japan to-day. She took seven hundred and forty-seven passengers and seventy thousand dollars in treasure.

# ST. LOUIS.

## Boat Rates Advanced.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—By the action of the Pilots Association rates hereafter will be as follows: On boats of less than six hundred tons custom house measurement three hundred dollars per trip or month. Boats over six hundred tons, three hundred dollars, and on tow boats four hundred dollars. It is believed boat owners will agree to the terms. It is said pilots at Cincinnati and Louisville have taken or will take some action.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Packet Company called by Davidson, which was to be held to-day did not meet for reason of an injunction that was issued by Judge Krum, of the Circuit Court. The injunction was obtained to prevent Davidson from voting the 1518 shares of stock recently purchased by him and with which he expects to control the directory and virtually manage the affairs of the company. Davidson will endeavor to have the injunction removed on Monday.

# CINCINNATI.

## Letter of Ex-Secretary McCullough.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Monday's papers of this city will contain an open letter of Ex-Secretary McCullough on the subject of currency and taxation which he sends in lieu of his coming and delivering an address. He is represented as favoring in this letter the withdrawal of legal tenders and the granting of free banking. He argues that coin as a basis cannot be reached while legal tenders are afloat. He favors a low tariff for revenue and says that the coal and iron of Pennsylvania and woolen manufacturers of the east need protection no longer.

## *A NEAT SPEECH BY OUR CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.*

The citizens of Reading, without regard to party, serenaded the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge on Thursday evening. The crowd including a large portion of the Berks County Bar assembled and preceeded by the Ringgold Band, marched to Judge Woodward's office, where he was introduced by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz. Judge Woodward responded as follows:

Gentlemen, I would take it for granted, apart from the assurance that Major Getz has so eloquently and so kindly made, from the gathering in front of perhaps the most quiet office in the city of Reading of a mass of gentlemen like this that the report of the nomination at Pittsburgh this morning was the occasion of this present demonstration.

Of the merits of the action of the Convention, of course I have nothing to say. It would not become me to commend that action, and certainly I would scarcely be expected to criticise it. [Laughter.] That, gentleman, is all I have to say in reference to the merits of the question.

For the result that was reached this morning, I confess that I was not prepared. I was under the impression that several others of the gentlemen whose names had been presented for the nomination would have claims upon the members of the convention that would secure the nomination of one of them. For eighteen years—for more than eighteen years—I have been living the obscure life that a judge of the Court of Common Pleas must necessarily live. Such political connections that I had when I was practicing at the bar were severed many years ago. I could depend for support upon only two elements of strength, the partiality, confidence, and respect of the few gentlemen who knew me, and upon the support of my own profession in different parts of the State. I did not, therefore, look with any confidence to my nomination by this Convention, and I was prepared to accept an unfavorable issue of the canvass with reasonable calmness and equanimity. You will not understand me as saying that I felt any indifference as to the result—that would be untrue. You will not understand me as saying that I disregard or undervalue the very high honor that such a high nomination would confer upon any candidate. That would be simple affectation. All that I mean to say is, that I was prepared to feel it would be no degradation or disgrace to have been defeated by any one of the eminent and able and pure men whose names were presented to the Convention.

And now, gentlemen, I have to express to you my thanks for the courtesy of this manifestation. I accept it as only an instance of the multitude of kindness that I have received uniformly at the hands of the people of the city of Reading and the county of Berks during the last thirteen years. For the warm, frank, free and cordial hospitality with which they received me when I came a stranger in 1861—for the steady confidence that they have reposed in me—for the unswerving support they have always given me as well in the past as now, and for the kindness of this present manifestation I can only say to you, and through you to them that I entertain a feeling of gratitude which words would be powerless to express. [Applause and cheers.]

## *SOUTHERN SENTIMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS.*

OPINIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST—THE BILL AN INSULT TO THE SOUTH AND A SHAME TO THE NORTH.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The following extract from a private letter gives the views on the Civil Rights bill of a resident of North Carolina, who was formerly a Northern man, and is vouched for as an old-time Abolitionist.

The Civil Rights bill is an insult to the South, and a lasting shame to the North. The negroes here are in the possession of every right before the law that white men have; they can vote and hold office, can sue and be sued, may sit on our juries, and are eligible even to the judge's bench; nay, more, as the law now stands, they may make a contract with a white person for labor, or to perform any service, break it with impunity, and enjoy perfect immunity from punishment, because, having no property, they cannot be made to pay damages, while I can be made to pay and suffer for even the slightest breach of contract. My store is a public place; to-day, if any low, degraded, and perhaps half-drunken white man enters, I have the right to refuse to allow him to stay, and, if necessary, even to eject him by force. Let this bill become law, and I have still the same right to turn out the white man; but should a filthy half-naked, drunken negro come in, I must be dumb. Because he is black he can enforce his presence, and because I am white I must be compelled to endure his presence. I can neither refuse him entrance nor, having entered, show him the door, without rendering myself liable to pay a fine of $500, the whole of which shall be paid to the negro aggrieved thereby (!) and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $1,-000, or be imprisoned not more than one year.

The same law applies to the forcing of negroes into the white public schools. We have here a system of public schools just about as it is at the North. The public money is divided, pro rata, according to the numbers of white and colored children as shown by the school census of every two years. The whites have their share for their schools, and have their own teachers; the blacks have their share of the public money for their schools, and also have their own teachers (white or black, as they may choose). The whole system has been harmoniously working and gradually growing into better schools and more of them. Let this Civil Rights bill pass, and what will be the result? I believe the whole fabric of our common school system here will be doomed, and swept to swift destruction. Back of this Civil Rights bill, too, comes the "Compulsory Education" measure, which Congress has not yet voted upon, I believe, though it has been somewhat agitated. Let this, too, pass, and you can perhaps have an idea of the anarchy and confusion, the insecurity of life and property, that would at once ensue; for such laws cannot be executed or enforced here, except at the bayonet's point. I have dealings in these parts with all classes of both races, and I know that all will suffer, and none more than the negro, if such legislation continues.

PRIVATE DALZELL, failing to get a hearing in his own name, now writes as Amos Wells, of Zanesville, Ohio. Too thin. Amos Wells was killed in the war of 1812.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A small boy, in the neighborhood of Baden, by the name of Jones, had the great toe severed from his foot by a car wheel while attempting to board it on Friday last.

The Allentown Iron company have stored 15,000 tons of pig iron, the Lehigh Valley 8,000, the Lehigh 5,600, and the Roberts from 6,000 to 8,000.

MR. ALEX. HAMILTON, Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, was attacked on Monday evening last by two men from this city named Downey and McGinley. Some of Mr. Hamilton's friends rushed to his rescue, when the attacking party displayed wonderful energy in getting away.

## *A DETERMINED SUICIDE*

A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF AND REFUSES TO ASSIGN ANY REASON FOR HIS ACT—HIS CONDITION CRITICAL.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

A very determined attempt at suicide, which has probably terminated fatally ere this, was made by a young man named D. Charles Williams, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jones, corner of Federal and Ledlie streets, Allegheny, about eleven o'clock yesterday. The young man was formerly in the employ of Mr. R. H. Means, druggist, as a clerk, but left his establishment about a month since. Since that time he has been living apparently an aimless life, but no one suspected that he he harbored any design of self destruction. Shortly before the time named Williams, who had been spending some days in this city, came home, and being asked by his sister if he wanted anything to eat gave her a short answer in the negative, and went up stairs to his room. In a few moments two reports of a pistol were heard. Upon investigation it was discovered that the first had struck the young man at the lower edge of the breast bone, and cutting the cartilage, passed downward and backward, lodging in the abdominal cavity. When about to fire the second shot Williams staggered and fell, and the ball took effect in the wall and flattening, fell to the floor.

Drs. Mabon and Sutton were summoned, but up to nine o'clock last night had not succeeded in finding the ball. At that time they were apprehensive that internal hemorrhage had set in, and they expressed but little hope for the life of their patient. The young man acted very strangely, urging the physicians to make every effort to find the ball, but, with perfect coolness assured his friends at the same time that he would shoot himself again if this attempt failed of its object. He refused to give any reason for his act, and intimated that it was nobody's business but his own. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and had fair prospects in life, though it is intimated that he has been somewhat dissipated of late.

## *WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.*

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 74 deaths in this city for the week ending August 29th inst. Of these 73 were white, 1 was colored; 8 were married, 65 were single and 1 was a widower. The causes of death were as follows:

Abscess, 1; accident by gun shot, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 2; Bright's disase, chronic, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 16; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 4; croup, 1; diphtheria, 2; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea 7; dysentery, 2; endocarditis, 1; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; gastro enteritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; homicide, 1; inanition, 5; marasmus, 5; pneumonitis, 2; peritonitis, 1; tetanus, 1; whooping cough, 2.

The ages were: under 1 year, 35; from 1 to 2 years, 10; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 4; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 70 to 80 years, 1; not stated, 1.

The nativity was as follows: Pittsburgh, 55; other parts of the United States, 8; England, 2; Germany, 3; Ireland, 6.

## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*


**SAMARITAN REMEDIES.**

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIET. SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

**DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND** AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**PRIVATE DISEASES.---OFFICE** 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Boards and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP**—A. TOMLINSON and WILLIAM PORE, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, have formed a limited partnership, to be conducted under the firm name of A. TOMLINSON & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general foundry business, in the city aforesaid. The said A. TOMLINSON, residing in said city, is the general partner, and said WILLIAM PORE the special partner, has contributed Five Thousand Dollars to the capital and common stock, and said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1874, and terminate on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1879.

A. TOMLINSON,
General Partner.
WILLIAM PORE,
Special Partner.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1874.

au3-6tW

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.** Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW BIDELL, Sr., deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

A. W. BIDELL,
WM. BIDELL,
Administrators,
West Elizabeth P. O., Pa.

au15-6tW

**AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM** of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. se27-1yW

**MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.**

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 386 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.



*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

**AUGUST 27, 1874.**

**CARPETS,**

**AT POPULAR PRICES.**

*BODY BRUSSELS AT $1 75.*
*Reduced from $2 35.*

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 00,
Reduced From $1 25.

BEST QUALITY INGRAIN $1 00 TO $1 25.

A few made up Carpets left on hand for sale at less than at first cost.

New and choice patterns placed in stock as soon as produced.

MOSQUITO NETTING AND FRAMES.
*FOLDING CARPET STOOLS.*
New Pattern Just Received of the Celebrated Patent Linoleum.

**McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,**

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Post Office.

**PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!**

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

**THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers, Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

jy1-60d

*Iron City College.*

**CORNER PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.**

The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

**Students Received at Any Time.**

For large descriptive circular containing full information, call at the college, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
Principal.

au1-2tawd&Wlm

**D. KINZER,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Leather & Shoe Findings,**

TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of

**BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS**

Of every description, has removed to

**No. 50 Smithfield Street.**

N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand

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**Duff & Campbell,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WINDOW GLASS,**

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light up to cases on the shortest notice. We select the best brand Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

w-sd2W

**FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Fortieth street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

190 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $36,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are to be best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashebenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART.
48 Fifth avenue.

**J. H. JOHNSTON,**

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap

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*MEDICAL.*

**DR. WHITTIER,**

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) quickly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

**"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"**

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**QUICKLY CURED!**

All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

**NO CURE, NO PAY.**

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relative to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

**Girard Medical Dispensary,**

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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**HOW 'TIS DONE,** Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or on application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.

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*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

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FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY**

POSTPONED TO

**NOVEMBER 30, 1874.**

**Drawing Certain at that Date**

**LIST OF GIFTS.**

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| One Grand Cash Gift | | | $ 250,000 |
| One

# THE DEMOCRACY.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

## The Nominations

## WOODWARD FOR JUDGE.

## LATTA FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

## Temple For Auditor General

M'CANDLESS FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

## An Excellent Platform

## THE CORRUPT PARTY ARRAIGNED

**The Balloting---Full Proceedings of the Second Day's Session---Adjourned Sine Die.**

[From The Daily Post of the 18th.]

The second day's session of the Democratic State Convention was as largely attended by spectators as that of the first day. There was, of course, a full attendance of delegates and the utmost harmony prevailed. It has, indeed, been remarked evenjby our opponents that no such orderly political Convention has ever been held in Pittsburgh. The arrangements made by our local committee were perfect, and we are pleased that such universal satisfaction was given.

### MORNING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was called to order by the Chairman, Hon. William A. Wallace.

The Chair—The first business in order is to proceed with the balloting for the office of Supreme Judge.

CANDIDATES WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia—I am authorized to withdraw the name of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, from the contest.

Mr. McCormick, of Indiana, withdrew the name of Silas M. Clark.

Col. Deckert, of Philadelphia—I had the honor yesterday to place in nomination for the office of Supreme Judge a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia—a citizen who has been your standard-bearer in the last campaign and acquitted himself with credit. His friends did not enter into the contest for delegates anywhere in the city, and they had depended upon the magnanimity of a great party to support one who had borne the heat and burden of a great campaign last year. I wish to return in his behalf, and in behalf of the people of Philadelphia, their thanks for the support extended to him by his friends during the last five ballots, and in doing so I wish to withdraw the name of Judge Ludlow from the list of candidates.

Mr. Hawley, of Crawford, withdrew the name of Hon. John Trunkey, of Venango.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DELEGATES NAMED.

Mr. H. L. Baer of Somerset, said he was authorized to substitute the name of W. P. Graham as a delegate. in place of J. J. Hoffman.

Mr. Charles H. Wilton, of Clarion, substituted the name of J. P. Brown for C. W. Fulton.

Mr. Joseph P. Johnston, of Westmoreland, substituted the name of Chas. Harding for John Hughes.

Mr. J. H. Graham, of Cumberland substituted thr name of J. C. Graham for Jas. Chestnut.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, substituted the name of J. K. P. Duff for Mr. Foley.

Mr. Deckert, of Philadelphia—There was a resolution adopted at yesterday's session that each delegate should rise in his place as he declares his vote. It would be well to have that rule strictly enforced.

The Chair—The Chair will see that the rule is strictly adhered to.

SIXTH BALLOT.

The withdrawals above noted having been made, only two names remained on the list of candidates, viz., Messrs. Woodward and Ross.

The Convention then proceeded to balloting the sixth time. Great interest was manifested during the taking of this ballot, both among the delegates and spectators, and as quite a number in the house kept tally with the votes as they were recorded, the result was known before the final ballot had been cast, and great excitement prevailed among the friends of Mr. Woodward, which retarded somewhat the progress of the balloting.

After the Secretary had concluded the calling of the roll, and as it was known that Woodward was nominated, a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. Delegates jumped from their seats and gave three cheers for the successful candidate, and other signs of glee such as the waving of hats and clapping of hands, which was continued for a few minutes.

Attention was finally paid to the Chairman's gavel, who then stated that the result of the ballot had not yet been announced, which provoked considerable laughter.

HON. W. J. WOODWARD NOMINATED.

The Chair then announced the result of the ballot as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodward | 128 |
| Ross | 108 |

Hon. Warren J. Woodward having received a majority of all the votes cast, is declared the nominee of this Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

This announcement was the signal for a renewal of the applause and excitement noted above.

Mr. Yerkes then moved that the nomination of Mr. Woodward be made unanimous. The question was put by the chair, but on the negative a few votes were given.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS HEARD FROM.

Mr. Witte—I rise for the purpose of stating that the sub-committee appointed by the General Committee on Resolutions failed to meet—that is to say, failed to have a full meeting last evening. The hour at which the General Committee was called to meet this morning was too early—at all events we could not procure an attendance. I desire to ask the privilege of the Convention to go into a meeting now, in order that we may take up the resolutions. I scarcely know what to suggest, and as the Committee is large I suppose the gentlemen will not be willing to be absent during the ballot. I therefore ask the privilege of allowing the Committee to retire, and that the Convention suspend a ballot for an hour until we can have a meeting. [Cries of "no! no! let us go on with the balloting."]

Mr. Horn—We have a set of nominations made for Lieutenant Governor, and I move that we dispose of that question before we adjourn.

Mr Eldred—I think we had best proceed with the nomination of the candidates. It will certainly take us until nearly twelve o'clock before we can get through with the nomination, and when the Convention adjourns for dinner, the committee can meet and transact their business, so as to report immediately after the the meeting this afternoon.

Mr. Witte—That would be entirely satisfactory, if the Convention will give us time to meet after making the nominations.

The Speaker—The precedent of Democratic State Conventions heretofore has been to enunciate a platform before nominating candidates to be placed upon it. It is, however, a question for the Convention.

The question was then put on allowing the committee to retire, and decided in the negative.

Mr Witte moved that the first business of the afternoon session be the reception of the report of the Committee of Resolutions. The motion was carried,

NOMINATIONS FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

A delegate then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General.

The motion was put and carried, and the Chair declared that nominations were now in order.

A delegate from Wayne nominated Thos. J. Ham, of Wayne.

Mr. Schell of Bedford, nominated Wm. Hartley of Bedford.

Mr. Bailey of Dauphin, nominated Gen. Joseph S. Knipe of Dauphin.

Mr. Patton of Greene, nominated Justis F. Temple of Greene.

Mr. John R. Anderson of Tioga, nominated Henry Sherwood, of Tioga.

Mr. Hunter of Lehigh, nominated Jacob S. Dillinger of Lehigh.

Mr. Rohrer of Armstrong, nominated James P. Barr, of Allegheny.

Mr. Beidleman of Northampton, nominated Dallas H. Neiham of Northampton.

This closed the nominations for Auditor General, when the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Atwell, of Philadelphia, nominated Wm. P. McCandless, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill, nominated J. Irvin Steele, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Church, of Crawford, nominated Thomas M. Brooks, of Crawford.

Mr. Cornman, of Huntingdon, nominated D. S. Caldwell. He said: We present his name and ask his nomination because of the gallant fight the Democrats of the Juniata Valley have made, and the successes they have achieved. In 1871 we sent two Demyeratic Senators to Harrisburg, which gave the Senate to the Democratic. [Applause.] We have defeated the giant of Republicanism by the election of Mr. Spear. We are prepared this fall to give you a candidate and have the assurances in you nominate him, we will give you three thousand Republican votes on your ticket. We are young men and will go into the fight with our sleeves rolled up. We will give you such a fight in the Juniata Valley, that you have never witnessed. The candidate just named is one of our hardest workers. He has been a leader of our party, and is very popular.

Mr. Lisle, of ——, nominated H. L. Diffenbaugh, of Columbia.

Mr. McCoy, of ——, nominated Thos. S. Pearce, of Philadelphia.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.

The nominations for Secretary of Internal Affairs having been closed, the next business before the Convention was to proceed to balloting for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Church, of Crawford, moved to reopen the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of presenting additional names. Carried.

MALCOLM HAY NOMINATED.

Mr. Church then nominated for the office, Malcolm Hay of Allegheny.

MR. HAY'S DECLINATION.

This nomination was received with great applause, which continued for some time. When quietness was restored Mr. Hay arose and said: I cannot but feel grateful for the kindness of my friends, and especially for the manner in which the suggestion has been received by the Convention. It is a nomination, which, I must say, I do not desire, and which, I think is not a proper one. It is one I cannot, under any circumstances accept. I came into this Convention in the interest of a man whom I believe fully competent and whom I desired to see nominated, and having failed in my efforts in his behalf it would be manifestly improper for me now to accept a nomination. I could not do so feeling that I was doing right. Allegheny county has presented a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor who will receive my vote and that fact will not allow me to permit my name to be used. This of itself should be sufficient. But aside from this the position is an honor of which I feel myself totally unworthy. The position is a great one—one for which I do not feel equal. I hope the Convention will select a man who will lead the hosts of the Democracy to the victory which seems to perch upon our banners. I shall contribute my efforts and aid to bring about that glorious result. I desire to see this State restored once more into the hands of men who have principle for their guidance and restore an honest and economical government to the people of this State and nation. [Loud Applause.]

BALLOTING FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Chair then announced balloting for Lieutenant Governor in order, which was proceeded with as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North | 30 | Kain | 14 |
| Latta | 13 | Stewart | 27 |
| Morris | 12 | Sowden | 39 |
| Duart | 14 | Manley | 12 |
| Black | 3 | McCune | 3 |
| Martin | 30 | Fox | 8 |
| Piolette | 8 | Zeigler | 27 |

Previous to this ballot the name of Mr. Noyes was withdrawn by Mr. Ermentrout.

Mr. George F. Baer, of Berks, substituted the name of George D. Weidner for the name of a delegate who had been called home.

A delegate from Northampton substituted Mr. O. L. Farrer for William Chapman, of the same county.

A delegate presented a letter from Mr. Morton declining the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Cassiday, of Allegheny, withdrew the name of James Stewart.

The name of John Connor was then substituted for a delegate, who was compelled to return home.

Mr. Graham then withdrew the name of Samuel A. Black.

The Convention then proceeded to vote on the

SECOND BALLOT

with the following result:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North | 58 | Kaine | 24 |
| Sowden | 34 | Latta | 39 |
| Manley | 20 | Morris | 18 |
| McCune | 1 | Duart | 6 |
| Zeigler | 30 | Fox | 1 |

There being no choice a third ballot was ordered, pending which the names of Maj. Wm. L. Denart, of Union; D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia; C. E. Manley, of Delaware, and R H. McCune, of Luzerne, were withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North | 75 | Kaine | 27 |
| Sowden | 35 | Latta | 48 |
| Zeigler | 26 | Morris | 20 |

There being no choice, the Chair ordered the Clerk to again call the roll. Previous to taking the ballot the name of D. L. Morris was withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

The result of the fourth ballot was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North | 62 | Kaine | 30 |
| Sowden | 42 | Latta | 78 |
| Ziegler | 10 | | |

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no nomination. Previous to the next ballot, the names of Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, and H. M. North, of Lancaster, were withdrawn.

By request of the Chairman Mr. Lamberton then took the chair.

Mr. McKee, of Butler, withdrew the name of Mr. Ziegler.

Mr. Eldred, of Lycoming, moved that the election of Latta be made unanimous and by acclamation.

Cries of "no," "no."

The Chair thought the question not exactly in order, but in deference to the wishes of a large number of the delegates, he would, however, put the motion.

The motion was put and lost.

The name of Mr. North was then withdrawn.

The Chair directed the clerk to call the roll and the

FIFTH BALLOT

was taken. After the roll had been called, a number of delegates who had not voted recorded their votes.

A Delegate—I wish to change my vote.

The Chair—Did the gentleman make a mistake in his vote?

The Delegate—No Sir.

The Chair—The gentleman cannot make a change.

The Delegate—It has been the custom to change.

The Chair—Custom cannot change the rules of the House of Representatives. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

The Clerk then read the result of the ballot, as follows:

Latta, 145; Kaine, 58; Sowden, 52.

LATTA DECLARED ELECTED.

The Chair announced that Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was the nominee of the Convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This announcement was received with cheers and calls for "Latta," "Latta." Mr. Latta, however, did not respond.

Mr. Beech, of Philadelphia, moved that the nomination of Mr. Latta be made unanimous.

The motion was carried without a single dissenting voice.

IN FAVOR OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at four o'clock. I desire to state that it is somewhat important that the Committee on Resolutions have time to prepare their report. which they cannot do if the session is prolonged It is essential that our candidates stand on a good platform.

A delegate from Chester moved that three o'clock be fixed for the hour of reassembling.

Mr. Patton, of Greene—We have been here two days. We have a very tedious way to return home. It will take us twenty-four hours to get home, although some of us live only seventy-six miles from here.

A delegate then offered the following:

Resolved, That each member of this body be assessed the sum of fifty cents for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses of this Convention, and that the Chair appoint a committee of two to make the collection.

The Chair declared the resolution out of order.

Mr. Brawley moved to adjourn.

The motion was put and carried, and the Convention adjourned till three o'clock

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order precisely at three o'clock by Chairman Wallace.

Mr. Martin Luther was substituted for a delegate from Bradford who was called home.

Several additional substitutions were made for delegates who were unable to remain.

The Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and it was stated that the committee would report as soon as the Chairman arrived.

Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, offered the following:

Resolved, That the nominees of this Convention are hereby authorized to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that each Senatorial district select and hand to the Clerk the name of a person to act as a member of said Committee.

DISPATCH FROM JUDGE WOODWARD.

Mr. Ancona, of Berks, read the following telegram:

READING, PA., August 27, 1874.

*To Hon. S. E. Ancona and Others:*

Your dispatch notifying me of my nomination for Supreme Judge was received. Extend my heartfelt thanks to my friends and have cordial acknowledgment made in my name to the Convention for the nomination, which I most gratefully accept.

WARREN J. WOODWARD.

Three rousing cheers were then given for Judge Woodward.

ABOUT THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Geise then offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be composed of one member from each Congressional district to be named by delegations of the respective districts.

The resolution was, on motion, laid upon the table.

Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, moved that the resolution fixing the report of the Committee on Resolutions as the first business in order at the afternoon meeting of the Convention be rescinded. Carried.

The names of A. G. Boyd and R. M. Menger were substituten for those of Chalfant and Boyle, delegates who were compelled to return home.

Mr. Church moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the office of Auditor General. Carried.

The list of candidate was then called for and was read.

The name of Wm. Hartley, of Bedford, was withdrawn.

Mr. W. H. Reed was substituted as a delegate for Mr. Dillinger of Lehigh.

WITHDRAWAL OF HON. JAMES P. BARR.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, withdrew the name of Hon. James P. Barr in the following words:

It devolves upon me to withdraw the name of James P. Barr as a candidate for the office of Auditor General. I wish to say that this nomination was not made of his own seeking, but that it was made in behalf of his many friends. He did not desire any favor at the hands of this body. Allegheny county has with pride received this Convention within its limits. We are gratified that it had been decided to hold the Convention here. We welcome the members of the Convention with feelings of gladness, and hope we may see them here again. But Allegheny county has asked no favor at the hands of this Convention either in the way of candidates for State offices or officers of this Convention. I, therefore, at his request, withdraw his name from the list of candidates.

FIRST BALLOT.

After the announcements of these withdrawals, the Convention proceeded with the first ballot, which resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temple | 92 | Knipe | 43 |
| Nieman | 55 | Ham | 30 |

No choice having been made, a second ballot was ordered.

A QUESTION RELATIVE TO SUBSTITUTES.

Mr. Moorhead—I have been creditably informed that Mr. Reel, of Allegheny, is acting as one of the Luzerne delegation, and is a resident and citizen of Allegheny. I would like to inquire if he is entitled to vote.

The Chairman—That question will have to be submitted to the Convention itself.

Mr. Woodward—Is there any rule which prevents a gentleman from Allegheny acting as a substitute for a Luzerne delegate, if he is properly appointed.

The Chairman—The Chair has nothing to do until a motion is submitted to him on the subject.

Mr. Moorhead—I move that his name be stricken from the list.

A delegate from Lancaster said that there were four of their delegation absent, and they would like to have the privilege of substituting gentlemen from Allegheny.

Mr. Patton—We only ask fair play for Greene county. That is all we ask, and if there is any kind of underhand game going on let it be known, and let the great Democratic party know that we, in the Southwest, are to be cheated out of the nomination we are entitled to. I move now that the name of the gentleman from Allegheny, that has been substituted in the Luzerne delegation, be stricken from the roll.

Mr. Woodward—Two members of the Luzerne delegation stated me this morning that they must return home, and asked me to draw up papers of substitution. I drew that paper. I understand now they selected two gentlemen from Allegheny to represent them. There is no trick, nor anything underhanded about it. I hope, therefore, that the Convention will not vote that Luzerne county shall lose their votes.

Mr. Church—I am very sorry this question has arisen in this way, but it behooves us, as members of this Convention, to see that the record is perfectly clear and straight. Yesterday there was a vacancy in the delegation of the adjoining county, and we could probably have filled it by one of the ten thousand Democrats standing around in this city. I do not believe that any gentleman who is a candidate now would desire to be nominated by either one, or two, or twenty votes, by a substitution irregularly made, as I believe this one to be. I believe it is the duty of this Convention to clear their skirts from any irregular substitution of delegates. I hope no gentleman from Allegheny will be substituted in the Luzerne delegation. If Luzerne county has a visitor here, who is a resident of Luzerne county, I believe it would be perfectly proper to substitute him in the delegation, but to take a Philadelphian or a Crawford, or an Allegheny man, I do not believe would be proper. If a gentleman were nominated by the vote of that man it would create a great deal of disorder and confusion, and I hope the Luzerne delegation will withdraw the name.

Mr. Hay—I understood that the gentleman who has been substituted by the Luzerne delegation is not a delegate from Allegheny county on this floor, but is a citizen who has kindly yielded to the solicitation of Luzerne county representatives to take his place in the delegation. This difficulty has arisen from a spirit of accommodation, which, of course, actuates us all. We desire to accommodate the gentlemen here in every way we can, even, if necessary, to filling their places. [Laughter and applause.] I have no doubt that if a delegate is obliged to leave he has a right to substitute any gentleman he choses. There is no question that this delegate will vote as Luzerne county desires.

Mr. Patton—I withdraw my motion, on account of the generosity of my candidate, Mr. Temple. [Applause.]

SECOND BALLOT.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the second ballot was proceeded with with the following result:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temple | 113 | Knipe | 42 |
| Neiham | 55 | am | 7 |

TEMPLE NOMINATED.

The Chair announced that Hon. Justis F. Temple having received a majority of the votes cast was the nominee of the Convention for Auditor General.

This announcement was received with tremendous applause.

Mr. Patton of Greene, said: I wish to return to this Convention my thanks, the thanks of the citizens of Greene county, the thanks of the citizens of southwestern Pennsylvania and of the State for the justice that has been done us. [Cheers.]

The Chair—The Chair fully recognizes the happiness of the gentleman from Greene.

The members of the Committee on Resolutions now returned, and reported they were ready to submit their report.

As a number of the delegates were standing in the aisles, the Chair said: In the happiness of the gentleman from Greene, will the gentlemen take their seats? [Laughter.]

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Witte, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then read the following report:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled, do declare that the Republican party since its accession to power has:

Violated the Federal Constitution;
Degraded the judiciary;
Prostrated Industry;
Plundered the People;
Usurped Power;
Loaned its Credit to Corporations without Constitutional sanction;
Fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the country;
Introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of government, and among its office-holders, and failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted;
Appointed spies and informers to oppress the business interests of the country;
Increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufacturers continue their operations;
Overawed and ignored the civil power and set up the army as the exponent of the law; invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of States;
Revived the sedition laws, and, by Federal legislation, attempted to destroy the liberty of the Press;
Dominated the white by the negro race in some States, and by its proposed Civil Rights bill made a war of races imminent.

Therefore, charging these offenses on the Republican party, we call on all honest and upright citizens to redress them by so voting in November next as to produce a change, and expel their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That the following are among the leading principles of our political belief:

1. That the present prostration of the industrial and commercial interests of the country has been brought about by the unwise legislation of the Republican party, and that prosperity can only be restored by a change in the administration of the government.

2. That we are opposed to governmental grants of public lands to corporations, as tending to general corruption and the demoralization of the public service.

3. That we favor an honest and economical government; the lopping-off of every needless expense; a reduction in the number of office-holders; the abolition of the fee system, local and national, and a return to the moderate salaries and plain customs of former days.

4. That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors, and will give a prompt recognition to every just claim in their behalf, or in that of their widows and orphans.

5. That a steady effort should be made to bring the government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.

6. That we denounce the Civil Rights bill of the last Congress, believing that its passage would be a gross invasion of the right of the States to control their domestic concerns fn their own way; and that it would result in incalculable evil to both the white and the negro races.

7. That while we recognize to the fullest and broadest extent that it is the duty of the State to secure to all the blessings of education, and hence, that our public school system should be generously sustained, we emphatically declare against establishing mixed schools by law, in which white and black children shall be compulsorily associated; believing, as we do, that the interests of the two races will be best served by training the children in separate schools.

8. That the leaders of the Republican party having opposed the present Constitution of this State, invoking the Supreme Court to proclaim in advance of the vote for its ratification, partisan objections to its provisions' selecting to preside over its late State Convention a member of the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the Constitution as adopted, and nominating for State officers avowed opponents of the instrument, cannot deny their hostile attitude in the past to constitutional reform, or deceive the people by false pretenses in regard to their future policy.

RECEPTION AND INDORSEMENT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

During the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Witte was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, which plainly showed the hearty indorsement accorded the platform by all present.

On motion, the report of the Committee was received and the report was unanimously adopted without debate.

BALLOTING FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Chair stated the next business in order was to proceed with the ballot for a candidate for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

A motion was made to reopen the nominations for candidates for the office. Agreed to.

Messrs. Charles Broadhead of Carbon, and—McSherry of Adams county, were then added to the list, when the nominations were closed.

FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded with the balloting with the following result:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McCandless | 77 | McSherry | 19 |
| Caldwell | 37 | Brooks | 18 |
| Diffenbacher | 29 | Steele | 12 |
| Pierce | 20 | Broadhead | 6 |

SECOND BALLOT.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McCandless | 127 | Caldwell | 17 |
| McSherry | 33 | Brooks | 12 |
| Diffenbach | 18 | Pierce. Withdrawn. | |

GEN. M'CANDLESS NOMINATED.

The Chair announced that General McCandless having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly nominated for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. The announcement of the result was received with loud cheers.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following resolution, laid on the table was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the nominees and Chairman of this Convention are hereby authorized to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that the delegates from each Senatorial district elect and hand to the clerk the name of a person to act as a member of said Committee.

In accordance with the above resolution the following gentlemen were appointed

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Daniel J. McBride | 25. | F. Arnold, |
| 2 | Timothy Mealy, | 26. | |
| 3 | Jno. W. Powell, | 27. | J. E. Eichholds, |
| 4 | J. J. Young, | 28. | Frank Deisse, |
| 5 | F. L. Moore, | 29. | Sol. Foster, Jr., |
| 6 | Robt. P. Deckert, H. L. Umstead, 2 names handed in | 30. | C. F. King, |
| | | 31. | A. R. Dunbar, |
| | | 32. | John B. Bracken, |
| 7 | Jno. H. Sloan, | 33. | Benj. M. Neads, |
| 8 | H. F. Sellers, | 34. | D. P. Bush, |
| 9 | Tryon Lewis, | 35. | Thos. W. Jackson, |
| 10 | Nathan C. James, | 36. | R. A. McDonald, |
| 11 | Chas. H. Shaffer, | 37. | S. R. Rutledge, |
| 12 | Jas. W. Apple, | 38. | J. G. Hall, |
| 13 | A. J. Steinman, | 39. | J. J. Hazlett, |
| 14 | W. Hayes Grier, | 40. | C. E. Boyle. |
| 15 | D. W. Seiler, | 41. | F. G. Schotte, |
| 16 | M. H. Horn, | 42. | W. H. Reel, |
| 17 | Jno. H. Bressler, | 43. | Geo. H. Kuhn, |
| 18 | H. W. Scott, | 44. | Jno. B. Guthrie, |
| 19 | Jos. Hemphill, | 45. | Jno. P. Heisel, |
| 20 | Wm. Merrifield, | 46. | W. B. Dunlap, |
| 21 | J. Prior Williamson, | 47. | Geo. D. Herbert, |
| | | 48. | Wm. McNair, |
| 22 | Chas. Barnett, | 49. | M. Crosby, |
| 23 | E. A. Parsons, | 50. | J. B. Brawley. |
| 24 | | | |

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY CANDIDATES.

Mr. Dechert offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to inform the nominees of this Convention of their nomination, and to request their presence before the Convention.

The resolution was carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Dechert, of Philadelphia, Askers, f Montgomery, and Ancona, of Berks, to constitute the Committee.

MEETING OF STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Baird offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the annual State Democratic Convention be held in Harrisburg on the first Wednesday in September of each year.

The resolution was lost.

THANKS TO CHAIRMAN WALLACE.

Mr. Ancona, of Berks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Hon. William A. Wallace, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of this Convention.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was put by one of the clerks, and unanimously carried.

THANKS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ALLEGHENY AND PITTSBURGH.

Mr. Woodward offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we thank the Democracy of Allegheny county and the City of Pittsburgh for their hospitable and kind attention to the delegates of this Convention.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Mr. Furey offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter the State Convention of the Democracy of this Commonwealth be held at the State Capital at Harrisburg.

A Delegate—I rise to a point of order. I ask whether one State Convention, by its action, can bind another.

The Chairman—The State Central Committee usually fixes the time. The Convention can, if it sees proper, fix the place. The point of order is not well taken.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and a division being called, it was declared lost.

Mr. Geise—I now move that the time and place of holding the next Democratic State Convention be left for the State Central Committee to fix.

The Chairman—That is a duty that belongs to the Committee, unless some other action is taken, and it is not necessary to put the question.

REPRESENTATION TO STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the State Convention consist of one delegate from each Representative district.

The Chairman—The Convention will understand that this leaves out the Senatorial districts.

Mr Brown—It seems to me that this body is too large. This is the first time we have met since the districts have been reorganized under the new Constitution. It has always been a difficult matter to elect Senatorial delegates. We hardly ever know who are selected Senatorial delegates until we get to the Convention, when there are several counties in the district. Two hundred members, it seems to me, is large enough for a State Convention.

Mr. Plummer, of Crawford—It has struck me for a number of years that the State Conventions are too small. One reason why I was in favor of the new Constitution was because it provides for a large representation of the people. I believe in a large representation in Conventions of the bone and sinew of the land. [Applause.] I believe that you can get a more honest and thorough co-operation of the masses throughout the Commonwealth. I do not believe in any ring business. [Applause.] When you have it in a party you always have a small and select parlor Convention, capable of being handled easily, and corruptly and fraudulently, and fertile in everything that is dishonest and mean. [Applause.] Now we have here to-day representatives of our great party of two or three hundred thousand voters in this State, and I say this Convention is a credit to the State and to the party. Men have come here for an interchange of views, and if we have been two days at our business, no one has suffered by it. We have done it well. We have placed ourselves on a broad and thorough platform, and we go before the people with a platform and ticket which will win in this State—a ticket that we will carry in triumph in November, which victory will be a precursor of the grand Democratic triumph that is to sweep over the Union in 1876. [Prolonged applause.]

The resolution was then voted down by a large majority.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY CANDIDATES.

Mr. Dechert—On behalf of the special committee appointed to notify the nominees of this Convention of their nomination, and to request their attendance before the Convention, I would respectfully report that the Committee have endeavored to ascertain the whereabouts of the gentlemen, and they find one of them has already left the city, and the other two are so far away from this hall that it would be impossible for us to bring them here in less time than half an hour. As the Convention has been already so long in session, and as delegates are desirous of returning to their homes, your committee will, therefore, report that it is impossible for them to bring the gentlemen before the Convention in time before the adjournment, and that the committee will notify the candidates by letter.

Mr. Graham—I move that we do now adjourn. The motion was put and carried. Before announcing the adjournment of the Convention the Chairman said:

CLOSING ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN WALLACE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the uniform courtesy that you have shown me in my attempt to administer the rules that you adopted for your government. I thank you for the honor and the decorum and respectful behavior that has characterized every member of this Convention. We are a representative body of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and our principles and acts speak for the party we represent. By our conduct in this, the stronghold of our antagonists, we speak to them that we represent the intelligence and intellect of three hundred thousand people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] By our resolutions against the Civil Rights bill and negro governments, we tell them that we represent the intelligence and the intellect wherever ignorance and corruption are found in those governments and so shamefully allied to themselves. [Applause.] Ignorance and corruption are the insignia of the Republican party wherever there is a negro government. Intelligence and knowledge, and morality and honesty are their antagonists. I have but this advice to give to you: Go home, and let us strike the enemy everywhere in this broad Commonwealth in support of the candidates we have nominated, and in behalf of the doctrines we have enunciated, and when the Ides of November shall come a glorious victory will be the result. [Applause.] Again I thank you.

With three cheers for the candidates, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

### THE TICKET NOMINATED.

The following is a recapitulation of the nominations made by the Convention:

SUPREME JUDGE.

Warren J. Woodward, of Berks, nominated for Supreme Judge on the sixth ballot by a majority of twenty over all votes cast.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John Latta of Westmoreland, nominated for Lieutenant Governor by a majority of thirty-four over all votes cast.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Justice S. Temple, of Greene, nominated on the third ballot by a majority of 35 over all votes cast.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia, nominated on the third ballot by a majority of 47 over all votes cast.

### *LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.*

The following letter was received yesterday by Alderman R. H. Kerr, the copy of which was delayed and did not reach the Convention until after its adjournment.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
August 6th, 1874.

I greet the Democratic State Convention now holding its session in your city, and regret my inability to be present. Hoping that union and harmony will crown the efforts of the delegates with the declaration of sound old Jackson doctrine, and good candidates to lead to victory at the ensuing election, and the restoration of the Democracy to power all over the land of Washington.

Your friend.

G. W. CASS.

## THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

James Linn, Sr., bankrupt, Washington county. The assignee's partial return to the sales of certain real estate presented and approved, and sale confirmed. Todd for assignee.

Eli. P. Rockwell, bankrupt, Bradford county. The petition of L. J. Andrews to be relieved from the payment of certain interest due the assignee, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Philmore Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The appointment of Geo. Fisher, Esq., of Scranton, as assignee, affirmed.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

C. A. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny. Hearing on motion for injunction continued to the 1st proximo. Crawford for motion.

Warren Savings Bank et al., creditors, vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., debtor, Venango county. The exceptions to the list of creditors filed in both cases by the debtors, having been argued on the 20th instant, before Judges McKennan and McCandless, the following decision was made. The exceptions are sustained, and the respondents ordered to file, within fifteen days, a list of firm creditors alone.

E. P. Jones, trustee Duquesne Savings Bank, creditor, vs. Blackmore and Nelson, debtors, Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered to issue against W. C. Gufley, and J. J. Hazlett, Esq. Friend for motion.

Lindsey, Sterritt & Co., creditors, vs. Andrew Brentine, debtor, Pittsburgh. On application of creditors, John Hall, Esq., U. S. Marshal, as provisional assignee, is ordered to employ a competent person to open debtor's store and sell his goods at private sale.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.*

In the equity case of Patrick Casel vs the city of Pittsburgh, in the matter of of the grading of Locust avenue, a preliminiary injunction was granted.

The bond of the assignee, in the matter of voluntary assignment of Mrs. Elizabeth Diehl, was filed and approved.

In the divorce case of Mary J. Geiger, vs. George Geiger, W. N. Paxton was appointed Commissioner.

A writ of habeas corpus on the Superintendent of the Workhouse was granted, requiring him to produce in Court the body of Robert Brown on Saturday next. Brown was committed to the Workhouse by Mayor Fleming for sixty days for disorderly conduct.

John W. Taylor vs. C. Schumaker. Death of defendant suggested and his administratrix substituted.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of S. C. Robb to Thomas P. Henderson, the report of the auditor was confirmed absolutely, and the assignee was ordered to pay out the moneys in his hands in accordance with the report.

*District Court—Judge Ewing.*

This court was in session though nothing but routine business was disposed of.

On Wednesday the trial list will be called up and fixed for next week. On the same day cases remaining on the argument list will be disposed of. Jury trials will begin on Monday next.

*U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.*

In the cases of James Duncan and Robert B. Edgar, of Beaver county, bankrupts, report of Register Shaffer, upon petition of R. E. Hoopes for an allowance of their claim against the estate, was confirmed.

## POLITICAL.

## Several State Conventions Held

TEXT OF THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—The Democratic State Convention met again at Jefferson City this morning and adopted a platform, which, after reviewing the Democratic administration of State affairs for two years past, is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we favor now as in the past a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and especially of that article which provides that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States real respectively or to the people.

Resolved, That we arriagn the national Republican administration as having proven false to the true principles of government and to the Constitution, and the renewal of the worst features of the sedition law by passing an act known as the Poland Libel law; as disclosed in the shameful Credit Mobilier and revenue moiety frauds, and we denounce as especially unworthy of confidence every man, Democrat or Republican, who voted for the equally flagrant increase of Congressional and Presidential salaries.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, believing it to be uncalled for by the blacks, and grossly unjust to the whites; sure to work great injury to the cause of education throughout the Nation, and possibly lead to a dangerous conflict between the two races. While thus declaring, we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of education, for the benefit of the negro as, well as the white children of Missouri, but are opposed to the mingling of the white and black races in our public schools, or other educational institutions.

Resolved, That beyond guaranteeing to each State a Republican form of government, neither the President nor Congress has the slightest right or justification for interfering with domestic concerns, and that the personally irresponsible, wasteful and anarchical rule in South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, by which Republican institutions have been brought into general disrepute, is the natural result of the violation of this fundamental article of Democratic creed.

Resolved

## OIL REFINERS' CONVENTION.

A GENERAL SHUT DOWN OF REFINERIES ORDERED—HOW THE COLUMBIA CONDUIT COMPANY IS REGARDED BY REFINERS.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

Pursuant to call, the Petroleum Refiners' Association met at the office of the Central Refining Company, No. 20 Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was stated to be to revive, if possible, the Oil Refiners' Association, or to form a new organization, the object of which is to lift the oil refining business out of its present depression and place it on a paying basis.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Waring.

Mr. John A. McKee moved that Dr. Hertz be requested to present a paper in his possession to the meeting in reference to the Conduit Company. Agreed to.

Dr. Hertz then presented a statement of the rules under which it is proposed to regulate the reception, storage and transportation of oil by the Columbia Conduit Company. He stated that the company would make connection during this week and next with those refiners desiring it. He suggested that the proposed rules and regulations be referred to a committee for examination, and that they be requested to report in reference to the same. The regulations submitted were then read by Mr. A. F. Brooks, the Secretary, and provide minutely in reference to the transportation, storing and delivery of oil by the Columbia Conduit Company.

On motion a committee was appointed to examine the regulation submitted and to confer with the Conduit Company. The committee are Messrs. Stockdale, Tack, McKee, Lockhart Holdship and Waring.

Mr. Tack offered the following which was adopted.

Be it Resolved, That we recognize in the Columbia Conduit Company, a valuable adjunct to the refining business of Pittsburgh and an enterprise calculated to restore the former prestige of the trade in Pittsburgh, and as such deserves the hearty support of the trade here.

Communications were received, from Cleveland and Titusville forming a general organization among oil refiners.

Mr. McKee stated that he had a conversation with a New York refiner, who informed him that refiners there were almost a unit in favor of concert in action. He moved that this association go into an arrangement to shut down all the refineries in this district until we can get a better price for oil, provided that the other districts will do the same, the time to be determined by the Executive Committee of the different associations.

Mr. McKee said this was the first step toward the improvement of the business—there is too much oil refined as there is too much produced, but the refiners had nothing to do with latter.

Mr. Brooks was very much in favor of such a movement, but thought the committee ought to ascertain whether all would agree to it.

The Chair stated that of course a concert of action would be necessary.

The motion was then put and unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. McKee, the association then went into private session and discussed the matter pertaining to the Conduit Company, and soon after adjourned.

## LEGISLATIVE.

THE NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRACY IN IN ALLEGHENY CITY, KNOWN AS THE FIRST DISTRICT—THE TICKET NOW COMPLETE.

The adjourned meeting of the delegates to the First District Convention of Allegheny county, comprising the eleven wards of the city of Allegheny, met in City Hall, Allegheny Wednesday evening to nominate three candidates for the General Assembly.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Malcom Hay, Esq., with Messrs. J. S. Miller and W. S. Reno, Secretaries.

The list of delegates was read and the following substitutions were made:

First precinct, Third ward—Isaac Stern in place of Joseph H. Elton.

Tenth ward—Mr. Magin in place of W. B. Carr.

Dr. Langfit moved that nominations be made by ballot, which was agreed to.

Following is the result of the first ballot:

| | |
|---|---|
| James R. Stewart | 6 |
| John Swan | 12 |
| W. P. Bedell | 8 |
| Peter Fairly | 2 |
| James Patton, Jr. | 2 |
| W. P. Kredel | 1 |
| I. Coblens | 4 |
| John Dickson | 1 |

The President announced the nomination of Messrs. Swan and Bedell, and the Convention proceeded to nominate the third candidate.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| James R. Stewart | 6 |
| I. Coblens | 5 |
| James Patton, Jr. | 1 |

A third and fourth ballot resulted in a tie between Messrs. Stewart and Coblens, each receiving six votes.

President Hay then called Dr. Langfit to the chair and taking the floor moved, as there appeared to be no likelihood of changing the result by balloting, that Mr. John Titzel be nominated by acclamation. This was agreed to without a dissenting voice and Mr. Titzel was declared the third nominee.

The Chairman then congratulated the delegates on the choice they had made, and said that three more acceptable candidates in every respect could not have been selected.

Messrs. Reno, Hockley and Langfit were appointed a committee to notify the successful candidates of their nomination. Messrs. Swan and Bedell could not be found and it was decided to notify them by mail.

Mr. Hay then introduced Mr. Titzel, remarking that he was a gentleman, whose merits was only equaled by his modesty.

Mr. Titzel in a few brief sentences thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him and informed them that they had sprung his nomination so suddenly as to give him no time for reflection, and consequently he could no more than express his thanks for the honor conferred.

There being no further business claiming attention the Convention adjourned.

## THAT ALLEGED MINERS' RIOT.

PARTIAL HEARING — NO EVIDENCE AGAINST THE MINERS.

A miner named Frank Easton, in the employ of the National Coal Company at Noblestown, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about fifteen miles from the city, made information before Alderman McMasters against Patrick O'Rourke, Patrick McGee, Thomas Gallagher, Patrick Connely and Patrick McConnough, charging them with riot. The miners in the employ of this Company went out on a strike for four cents a bushel recently. All of them left the mines except two, one of whom is Easton. The latter alleges that some two weeek ago the strikers came to his house and caused a disturbance because he continued at work. The party left, however, without doing any damage, but on Saturday night last they returned again, he alleges, and assailed the house with stones, clubs and fire-arms. He rushed among the crowd and began firing right and left, when a miner named Carroll was shot. The first named were arrested yesterday, and last evening were before Alderman McMasters for a hearing. All the evidence taken last evening was very favorable to the accused rather than against them, so that it is probable the disturbance was not nearly as serious as represented. The hearing was continued until Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

## FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 109¾ |
| U. S. Sixes, 1881 | 119¾ |
| U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons) | 117¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1862 | 112¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1864 | 115¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 | 116¼ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue) | 116¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 | 117¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered) | 116¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons) | 117¾ |
| Ten Forties | 110¾ |
| Ten Forties (Coupons) | 111¾ |
| Currency Sixes | 112¾ |
| New Five Per Cents | 112¾ |

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Union | 76 |
| Adams Express | 106 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express | 77 |
| American Express | 60¾ |
| United States Express | 68 |
| Pacific Mail | 47 |
| New York Central | 102¾ |
| Erie | 34 |
| Erie preferred | 72 |
| Harlem | 125¾ |
| Harlem preferred | 125 |
| Michigan Central | 92 |
| Michigan Southern | 74 |
| Union Pacific | 30¾ |
| Illinois Central | 93 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 96¾ |
| Northwestern | 28¾ |
| Northwestern preferred | 56¾ |
| Northwestern common | 28¾ |
| Rock Island | 101¾ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 35 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred | 55¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 34 |
| Fort Wayne | 93½ |
| Chicago and Alton | 99 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 24 |
| C. C. and I. C. | 11¾ |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Coupons, 1881 | 119¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1862 | 113¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1864 | 115¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 | 116¼ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865, (new) | 116¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 | 117¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1868 | 117¾ |
| New Fives | 112¾ |
| Ten-Forties | 112¾ |
| Currency Sixes | 117¾ |

STATE BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankers bill | 4 |
| Missouri | 93 |
| Tennessee, old | 76 |
| Tennessee, new | 75½ |
| Virginia, new | 28 |
| Virginia, old | 28 |
| North Carolina, old | 19 |
| North Carolina, new | 10 |

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canton | 58 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 77¼ |
| Quick Silver | 39¼ |
| Adams Express | 106 |
| Cargo | 77½ |
| American Express | 60¾ |
| United States Express | 67½ |
| Pacific Mail | 47¾ |
| New York Central | 102½ |
| Erie | 34¼ |
| Erie preferred | 73 |
| Harlem | 124¾ |
| Harlem preferred | 125 |
| Hudson River | 94 |
| Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago | 93¾ |
| Northwestern common | 28¾ |
| Northwestern preferred | 56¾ |
| Rock Island | 101½ |
| New Jersey Central | 102¾ |
| St. Paul | 35 |
| St. Paul preferred | 54¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 34 |
| Toledo and Wabash preferred | 66 |
| Fort Wayne | 93¾ |
| Terre Haute | 7 |
| Terre Haute preferred | 21 |
| B. H. and E. | |
| Chicago and Alton | 99¼ |
| Chicago and Alton preferred | 101 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 24¾ |
| Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati | 64 |
| Burlington and Quincy | 116¾ |
| Lake Shore | 74 |
| Panama | 10 |
| Illinois Central | 93 |
| Union Pacific | 30¾ |
| Central Pacific | 90¾ |
| Union | 84¾ |
| Hartford and Erie | 9 |
| Delaware & Lackawana | 108¾ |

## THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, September 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The general markets are moving along steadily, presenting nothing new or important; dealers as a general thing were purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. The weather was decidedly pleasant. Our rivers are down to low water mark. Produce is coming in pretty freely and so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note. Flour—Dealers report a good local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the stock in first hands is considered ample, being fully up with the wants of the trade. Bacon—Hams have been reduced ¾c per pound; the late advance on hams was a mistake; we told dealers so and they pretended we were wrong and that prices would go still higher; we contended that there would be a decline and were correct in our views. Butter was steady with a good demand for choice roll; other kinds are plenty and dull. Cheese—Market firm with prices looking up. Potatoes are held more firmly.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,225 | Apples, bbls | 27 |
| Potatoes, bush | — | Butter, pkgs | 27 |
| Cheese, bxs | 72 | Corn, sks | 1,360 |
| Rye, sks | 10 | Bacon, pcs | 6,975 |
| Wheat, sks | 572 | Oats, sks | 6,455 |
| Ice, case | — | Hay, bales | 391 |
| Peaches, crates | 562 | Bacon, tcs | 12 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; we are reported sales all the way from 75@$2 50 per barrel; take your choice.

ASHES—The market could not be called an active one; still all things taken into consideration we see no reason to complain; soda ash, common 3¾c; refined do 4½c; nitrate soda 4c; pots 8c; pearls 9½c; arsenic 5c per lb.

ALES—The market was steady with a fair local demand; we quote X ale $9; XX ale $10; porter $10; India ale $10; half barrels in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—Steady with sales to a fair extent; of the former at $2 05@2 20; of the latter at $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

BERRIES—The market was a quiet one, the season for activity being over; blackberries are quoted from 75@$1 per bucket; wortleberries command about the same figures.

BUTTER—There has been a falling off in the demand in the eastern markets, the market here is weak and prices are very uncertain; we quote choice roll nicely put up at 23@25c per lb; fair to medium 16@18c; common very dull, having no fixed value.

BEANS—Are out of season; we note sales in a regular way at $2 20@2 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The market was firm without any quotable change; the rates are hurl 9@10½c; green 7@8½c; red 5@6½c per pound.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market contains an ample supply; prices have been steady for some time; we quote: ¼-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb do $3; 1-lb do $5 50; 5-lb $26; 10-lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill is quoted at two bushel 35c; two and a half do 40c; three do 48c.

BEESWAX—Steady. We quote dark 27@30c; prime yellow 31@34c per pound; stock not large.

CHEESE—The demand is steadily increasing; the stock in first hands is not a large one; while holders are firm prices have undergone no quotable change; Ohio factory 13½@14c; Ohio dairy 11@12c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c per pound.

COKE—We have no improvement to note; the market just now is in a very demoralized condition; we quote Connellsville at $2 75@3 per ton delivered.

CANNED GOODS—The market just now is very unsettled; correct figures are not obtainable.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We note regular sales to the trade at $7 50@8 per case.

EGGS—Are firmer with sales at 18@19c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dealers report a good jobbing demand. The rates are: White winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7@7 25; Winconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $7@7 25; new $6 25@6 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $7 25@8 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The market was only moderately active. Coffees in the east are reported very dull with the establishment of a very material decline; as the stock in this market is not a very heavy one holders are less anxious to force the market than their friends. Sugars are firm at the rates that have governed the market for some days past. Molasses—Orleans is firm with a good local demand; Island molasses is dull; prices uncertain. Rice firm and unchanged. The following are the latest quotations:

*Green Coffees*—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c; prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

*Roasted Coffees*—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c. Roasted Java 39c per lb.

*Sugars*—Standard A 10⅞c; Standard B 10⅞c; Standard extra C 10¾c; Standard hards 11½c; Franklin extra C 10c; American extra C, 9¼c; Cuba 9c; Porto Rico 9¼c.

*Teas*—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

*Molasses*—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

*Syrups*—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

*Rice*—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

*Raisins*—Layers $3 50 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7¼@8c per lb; prunes 13@13¼c per lb.

*Candles*—Mould candles 11c; stearine 14c; star do 19c.

*Soaps*—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German 7¼c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

GRAIN—The market was less active; buyers appeared shy; sales were not so extensive; the following are the very latest: wheat is held firmly; we note sales at $1 30@1 35 for choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat; Ohio and Pennsylvania white $1 20@1 23; red winter $1 13@1 16. Corn less firm; prime yellow ear 81@83c; shelled 78@80c for high mixed and yellow; 77@79c for low mixed. Oats—the receipts were liberal; the present rates are: white 52@53c; mixed 50@51c. Rye—the market is unsettled; prices are irregular at 90@95c. Barley—the demand has fallen off; prices nominal at $1 20.

FISH—The market was not a very active one; the present rates are: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl $24; No. 1 mess do 23; Extra No. 1 shore, 18; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Extra No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 10; Georges codfish, per 100 6 50; Medium do 5 00; Lake trout 7 25; White fish 7 00; Lake herring 5 00.

HAY—The market remains steady with a slight increase in the demand; we note sales of baled on the wharf at $20@22 per ton.

OILS—Sales of No. 1 lard oil at $1 03@1 05; market firm.

POULTRY—Firm; sales of chickens at 45@60c per pair.

POTATOES—The demand is improving; we note sales by the car load at 56@70c per bushel. Jersey Sweets are quoted at $5 00@6 00; Baltimore at $4 00@4 50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Market steady at the following: Hams 15¼c; shoulders 10¼@11¼c; breakfast bacon 15¼c; dried beef canvassed 18c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 13c; short rib 13¼c; clear 14c. Mess pork $25 per barrel. Lard refined for summer use in tierces, 16c; in half bbls. 16½c; in buckets 17c; in 3-lb. cadies 17¼c; in 5-lb. do 17¼c; in 3-lb. pails 18¼c; in 5 do 18¼c; in 6-lb. do 18c per lb.

SALT—Steady at $1 60@1 65 by the car load; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

TALLOW—Is steady at 6½@7c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for both crude and refined petroleum showed a slight falling off from the previous day's prices. In crude the market was not very strongly changed, but ruled at about 85c for United at wells at the opening and closed at about 80c, while refined oil showed a decline of ¼c in Philadelphia; this, however, leaves refined in a much better position relatively to the price of crude than was the case two weeks ago.

CRUDE.

The market closed for crude a shade lower, spot oil being procurable for 92½c on the cars; United at the river was held at $1 10@1 12, do at wells 80@82½c; Union at river $1 15@1 17½.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 do immediate shipment..92½@95c
3,000 bbls United at wells.....82½@85c

REFINED.

The market for refined continues somewhat stronger, although the advancing tendency of the market was somewhat checked by the decline in prices at Philadelphia; we quote, however at 9⅞@10¼c f. o. b. at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot 12⅛@12 3-16c; for last half of September 12¼@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined, spot, 11⅞c; September 12@12¾c.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is steady and unchanged at about $1 00 per bbl. for crude delivered at the C. & P. R. R. station and 55c per bbls at wells.

OIL BARRELS

The market is quiet and unchanged; we quote city make at $1 50; country at $1 40.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged; on the upper road the market was quoted at $1 12½@1 15; at Parker's Landing the market was held at 82½@85c for United at wells; Union was quoted nominally at $1 15@1 17½ at river and United $1 12½@1 15 for immediate shipment; outside lines, 95@97½c. The home refined market was quoted at 5¼@5¾c in bulk and 9¼@9½c in bbls; 20 fire test 6¼@6¾c in bulk and 10¼@10½c in bbls; benzine 75c per bbl,

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls spot | $1 15 |
| 1,000 bbls spot | 1 12½ |
| 300 bbls spot | 1 12½ |
| 300 bbls spot | 1 12½ |

PARKER'S.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls United at wells | 85c |
| 2,000 bbls United at wells | 82½c |
| 1,000 bbls United, immediate shipment | 95c |
| 2,000 bbls United, immediate shipment | 92½c |

NEW YORK, September 2.—Closing of the 1st.—Oil is a trifle stronger and in rather better demand; sales of 5,000 bbls crude in bulk at 5½c, closing held at 5¼c; sales of 2,500 bbls refined at 12 3-16c, closing at 12 3-16c for first half of September and 12½c last half; sales 2,200 bbls crude in bulk at 5⅝c; 2,800 bbls refined, high test, at 12¾c; cases 17¼c for shipping orders. Philadelphia delivery firm; sales of 3,000 bbls refined, prompt delivery, 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 11⅞c; crude 4¾c in bbls; cases 16c; sales none; futures, September 12@12½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 2.—Market quiet and dull; at wells 80@82½c; immediate shipment 92½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—The market opened very quiet but steady at $1 10@1 12½.

OIL CITY, September 2.—Market weaker; nominally at $1 10@1 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, September 2.—Market quiet and firm at $1 02½.

TIDIOUTE, September 2.—Market quiet at 80cc.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 2.—Market quiet; held at $1 10.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 3, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market during the week has undergone no particular change; dealers generally are disposed to purchase sparingly. The current rates of freight from this point eastward on live stock are as follows: To Philadelphia and Baltimore 25c per cwt; to New York 30c per cwt. The receipts of cattle were large, exceeding those of the week previous, and as usual for some time past the largest portion consisted of common and medium grades. It may be proper to note that the receipts of good cattle are on the increase. So far as relates to prices but few changes have taken place, unless we include Texas and common stock, which showed a weakness early in the week and failed to improve but grew weaker gradually up to the close. The supply of eastern buyers were about the usual number.

The following are the current rates for the various head:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth | $6 70@6 75 |
| Prime 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth | $6 25@6 50 |
| Prime 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth | 6 25@6 50 |
| Good 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth | 5 75@6 00 |
| Good 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth | 5 75@6 00 |
| Stockers, as to quality and condition | 3 00@4 00 |
| Common to good Texas | 2 50@3 00 |
| Bulls, etc | 2 25@3 50 |

SHEEP.

The market was less active, there being a falling off in the demand as compared with last week, owing to the receipt of unfavorable news from the East; buyers for those markets held off or purchased very sparingly; the result was soon made manifest, and prices became weak and very unsatisfactory for medium and common stock; good fat sheep, however, maintained last week's figures; as they were not very plenty it was easily to be seen that prices taken as a whole were not satisfactory.

The following are the rates:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 100 lbs fine wool | $5 50@5 75 |
| Prime 90@95 lbs do | 5 25@5 50 |
| Good 80@85 lbs | 4 50@5 00 |
| Fine 70@75 lbs | 3 50@4 00 |
| Good open wool Jersey ewes, per head | 2 50@2 75 |
| Common to medium | 2 00@2 25 |
| Inferior | 1 00@1 50 |
| Lambs, sales firm at | 5 00@5 50 |

HOGS.

The market for good heavy corn fed hogs was an active one; the supply fell short of the demand; we have to note an advance on this kind of ½@¾c per lb as compared with last week; dealers differ wide in their opinions as to the future; time, however, will determine which side is correct. Sales were made of grass fed hogs at various prices; we quote Philadelphia at $8 40@8 75 per cwt; fair to prime corn fed York sers and grassers may be quoted at $5 50@5 60 per cwt; sales of light Missouri hogs were reported at $6 38 per 160 lbs; Southern Ohio $6 50@6 55 for hogs averaging 150@160 lbs.

MILCH COWS.

In moderate supply; we note sales at $25@55 per head as to quality and condition.

## ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 3, 1874.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was large, exceeding any previous week for some time past, while the average quality was the poorest we have seen for some time, in fact out of the entire offerings only a small amount could be called good, decent stock, and as a matter of course the market was a very unsatisfactory one; of the offerings by far the largest portion was from the West. Chicago was well represented in quantity if not in quality. The surrounding counties were fairly represented, including Beaver, Washington, Green, Mercer and Butler; the drovers generally complain of hard times, and many say that they have been loosing money for some time; we quote medium to good butcher at 5½@6c; common to fair 4@5c; inferior 3@3½c; a good many lots of decent cattle sold at 4@4½c, which last week sold at 5@5¼c; Cherokees sold at 4@4½c; bulls dull at 2@3c. Taken as a whole the market was a very unsatisfactory one.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contains an ample supply, there being fully 1,800 head on sale; buyers appeared shy and were indifferent about purchasing to any extent, at the close of the market a great many head remained unsold; all the good fat sheep and lambs were disposed of; those that remained unsold consisted of common and low grades; among the sales were medium to prime sheep at 4½@5½c; common 3½@4; lambs sold at $2 00@3 00@4 00 per head.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was up with the demand; prices have not varied for some time; the sales ranged from $35@55 per head.

VEAL CALVES.

The offerings were light and so was the demand; sales were made at 5@6c per lb.

HOGS

The market, by way of change was a dull one; the sales were restricted; prices were 7½@8¼c per lb gross for fair to prime; grass fed hogs 5½@6¼c.

## NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Treasury disbursements $477,000. Customs receipts $580,000. Prime discounts for short date at 5@6 per cent.; long 6½@7. Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Sterling dull at 486¼@486½ for sixty days and 488¾@489 for sight.

Gold opened and closed at 109¾ with sales at 109⅞. Loans were flat at 1@2 per cent. Clearings $16,000,000. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet and nominal except Tennessees, which fell off a little. Governments closed firm.

Stocks opened strong with a general upward tendency except New Jersey Central. During the last portion of business, in many cases, the highest prices of the day were made. Western Union reached 78½, Union Pacific 38¼, Lake Shore 74¾, Northwest 38½, Pacific Mail 47¾. Shortly before the close a decline took place. Wabash, C. C. & I. C. and New Jersey Central were the most prominent in the downward reaction. The last named was weak throughout the day and declined from 105 to 102¾. Wabash broke from 35¾ to 34 and C. C. & I. C. from 111½ to 110½. Western Union touched 77¾, Rock Island 101¼ and St. Paul 35. Union Pacific was comparatively firm, receding only ¼ per cent. from the highest point. Among the sales were 65,000 shares of Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 47,000 Union Pacific and 11,000 Wabash.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged 14@15c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 65. Wheat steady $1 20. Corn steady 90@95c. Oats 60@65c. Lard 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 11c; sides 14¼@14½c; s. c. hams 16c all packed. Whisky—demand fair and market firm $1 02.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton quiet at 16¾@17¾c. Flour—superfine western and State $4 45@5; common to good $5 10@5 30. White wheat—western extra $5 70@6 30. Wheat active, irregular and unsettled; No. 3 Chicago $1 10½; No. 2 do $1 15@1 16; No. 2 Northwest $1 15@1 17; No 1 spring $1 28¼@1 30. Rye quiet at 88@95. Barley and malt quiet. Corn—shade firmer and better export inquiry; high mixed and yellow western 85@85¾c; white 90@94c. Oats a shade better and a fair business; new mixed western 52@56c; white western 53@57c. Hay steady at $16 75. Hops firm; low to fair 10@15c. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet at 8¼@8¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and heavy. Petroleum—crude 5c; refined 12½c. Turpentine steady; spirits 35c. Eggs heavy at 17@19c. Pork dull; new mess $22 75. Beef unchanged; cut meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 12¼@12½c. Lard heavy at 14¾c prime steam. Butter heavy at 22@31c western. Cheese firm; firm; common to prime 10¼@10¾c. Whiskey firm at $1 03@1 04.

DRY GOODS.

Business was moderate with commission houses, and jobbing branches were fairly active. The market for cotton goods remains unsettled, and brown and bleached cottons were quiet. Wamsutta bleached shirtings reduced to 17c. Brown standard sheetings jobbing at 11c. Woolens quiet except flannels. Foreign dress goods sold very low at auction to-day. Shawls and skirts active.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring 98c; No. 2 93¾c cash; 93¾c seller September; No. 3 at 90@90¼c; rejected 84c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 68¼c; 68¾c cash or seller September; 69¼@69¾c seller October; rejected 68¼@68¾c. Oats active; No. 2 41c cash, 39¾c seller September; rejected 39@40c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1 76c. Barley active; No 2 92@93c cash; 90c seller September; No 3 82c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; spot $23; seller year $17¾. Lard quiet at 15¾c cash; 11¾c seller year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 98c. On call board this afternoon advanced ¼c; corn higher; 69¾c seller September; 69¾@70c seller October. Oats 41¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Butter firm; western choice 25@27c; do fair to good 23@24c; common 20@22c. Cheese firm at 12¾@13c; western firm. Eggs strong; western extra 22@23c. Flour dull; Northwest family extra $6@7 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 20@1 22. Rye steady at 96c. Corn firmer at 86@86½c. Oats in improved demand at 50@52c. Pork $24¾. Smoked shoulders 9¾@10c; pickled sides 12@13c. Lard 14¾@15c. Petroleum—refined 12c; crude unchanged. Whisky—western and iron $1 03.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 02; No. 2, 96¾c. Oats firmer but weak at the advance; No. 2, 41c. Corn quiet and high; No. 1, 81c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 seller September 94c; No. 3, 82½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, September 2.—Wheat quiet; new No 1 white Michigan $1 28; old No 1 Milwaukee $1 26. Corn higher at 79@80c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—Flour—demand improved and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 red $1 22@1 23; No 2 do $1 19@1 21; rejected $1 20@1 25; white western $1 20@1 30. Corn quiet and firm; 80c for mixed western. Oats steady, in good demand and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 85@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $24; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13¼c for bacon. Lard 15c. Sugar cured hams 16½@17c for western. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 4¾@4¾c. Whisky firm at $1 03.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, September 2.—Wheat in fair request at $1 12@1 13. Corn firm 77c. Oats firmer 45@48c. Petroleum unchanged.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, September 2.—Wool was in steady demand for all kinds of buyers anxious to secure desirable lots. New clip of fleece is passing rapidly to consumers. At the present rate of consumption stocks must become exhausted much earlier than for many years. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces were sold at 55@57c for choice XX and above. 52½@53c for medium and X. 54@55c for Michigan and Wisconsin. 55@60c for washed combing delaine. 40@45c for unwashed.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, September 2.—Consols for money 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 96; Erie 32; preferred 52.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three month's bills was 2 11-16 per cent., or 5-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000.

Tallow 42s 3d. Refined Petroleum 9d.

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 63 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 2.—5-20s '62, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton irregular; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8¼@8¼d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 64,000 bales American.

Linseed oil 28s 6d@28s 9d. Breadstuffs quiet; wheat 10s@10s 3d for average California white; 10s 6d@11s 3d for club do. Spirits Petroleum 10d. Tallow 40s. Lard 62s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum 36½d.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 3, 1874.

| | Per gal. |
|---|---|
| Common rectified Whisky | $ 95@1 00 |
| Proof rectified | 1 05@1 10 |
| Monongahela Rye, 1 year old | 1 50 |
| Monongahela Rye, 2 years old | 2 00 |
| Monongahela Rye, 3 years old | 2 50 |
| Monongahela Rye, 4 years old | 3 25 |
| Pure Rye, 5 years old | 5 00 |
| Pure Rye, 2 years old | 2 25 |
| Domestic Brandy, proof gallon | 1 0 |
| Imported brandy | 6 00@9 00 |
| Domestic Gin | 1 50@1 75 |
| Holland Gin | 2 90@5 55 |
| B. B. Brandy | 1 50@1 7 |
| Cherry Brandy | 1 50@1 75 |
| Port Wine | 1 50@1 75 |
| Port Wine "Crown," | 2 00@2 50 |
| Sherry Wine "Valette," | 1 50@1 75 |
| Sherry Wine "Crown," | 2 25@2 75 |
| Sherry Wine "Harmony," | 5 50@6 00 |
| Rum "New England," | 1 75@2 00 |
| Rum "Jamaica;" | 5 00@5 5 |

| | Quarts. | Pints |
|---|---|---|
| Champaigne, "C. H." | $27 00 | $26 00 |
| Champaigne, "Imperial" | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Champaign, "Gold Seal" | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Highwines | 1 03@1 05 | |

## FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 3, 1874.

MEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb | 25c |
| Beef, round steak, ₱ lb | 15c |
| Fresh mutton, ₱ lb | 10@12c |
| Fresh lamb, ₱ lb | 10@12c |
| Fresh veal, ₱ lb | 10@12c |
| Corned beef, ₱ lb | 10c |
| Ham, ₱ lb | 18. |
| Sugar cured shoulders | 11c |
| Pickled pork, ₱ lb | 10c |
| Dried beef, ₱ lb | 20c |
| Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb | 16@17c |
| Sausage meat, ₱ lb | 12½c |

FISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake fish, ₱ lb | 10 |

POULTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chickens, per pair | 50@75c |
| Ducks, per pair | $1 00 |

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, per half peck | 10@12½c |
| Lemons, ₱ dozen | 25@50c |
| Oranges, ₱ dozen | 40@75c |
| Goosberries, per quart | 10c |
| Watermelons | 20@40c |
| Pears, per ¼ pk | 15c |
| Blackberries, per qt | 15c |
| Peaches, per ¼ pk | 20c |
| Huckleberries, per qt | 20c |

VEGETABLES

| | |
|---|---|
| New Potatoes, per peck | 20@25c |
| Onions, per half peck | 40c |
| Cabbages, per head | 10@15c |
| Turnips, per ¼ peck | 20c |
| Radishes, 3 bunches | 15c |
| Rhubarb, 3 bunches | 15c |
| Lettuce, 2 bunches | 10c |
| Beans, ½ peck | 15c |
| Beets, per bunch | 5c |
| Corn, per doz | 25c |
| Cucumbers | 5c |
| Tomatoes, per ¼ pk | 20c |
| Sweet potatoes, per ¼ pk | 40c |
| Carrots, 3 bunches | 10c |
| Plums, per quart | 20c |
| Egg Plant | 15@25c |

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime to choice yellow print, per lb | 30@35c |
| Choice yellow roll, per lb | 25c |
| Ordinary to good do, per lb | 15@18c |
| Cheese, per lb | 14@15c |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen | 13@14c |

TEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Y. H. tea per lb | $1 00 |
| Best G. P. tea per lb | 1 90 |
| Best black tea per lb | 80 |
| Fine black tea per lb | 50 |
| Choice English tea per lb | 80 |
| Fine English tea per lb | 50 |
| Best Japan tea per lb | 1 00 |
| Choice Japan tea per lb | 80 |